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SUNDAY CHRONICLE

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BUNKER PREDICTS HEAVY U.S. INVESTMENT HERE

NEW DELHI, September 7.

MR. ELLSWORTH BUNKER, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN INDIA, SAID HERE TODAY THAT THERE WERE MANY INDICATIONS NOW OF AMERICAN FINANCIERS INVESTING A SIZABLE AMOUNT IN INDIA.

Mr. Bunker, who was speaking at a reception organised by a group of Congress MPs, said the Embassy was receiving many inquiries of investment possibilities here.

India, he added, had certain characteristics which appealed to U.S. investors.

They were:

1. Rich natural resources; and

2. Great potential mass market.

He added, however, that the right climate had to be created to attract funds. They had to be assured against inconvertibility or expropriation. There should also be conventions against double taxation and tax write-offs or exemption.

ECONOMIC AID

Explaining the policy governing American economic aid to various countries, Mr. Bunker said America was greatly interested in India's development because "you are engaged in a historical experiment of proving that economic progress can be attained, and living standards raised, by democratic means without resorting to totalitarian methods."

He added: "If you succeed you will light the way for all this part of the world."

The total American assistance —both governmental and private loans and aids—amounted to about Rs. 500 crores, he estimated.

Mr. Bunker said that both India and America wanted a peaceful world and the development of free peoples everywhere under democratic institutions.

To the extent of her ability America wanted to help that process.

Earlier, Mr. H. C. Dasappa, Congress MP, welcoming Mr. Bunker, said India was greatly concerned over the Kashmir and Goa issues.

It was astonishing how Portugal could think of retaining her colony when the British had to leave India, he declared.—UPI.

HYDERABAD: More than 4,000 employees of the State-owned Road Transport Department on Saturday began a strike ballot which will be completed by September 23.

Sea-Gulls, Ducks In Arctic

TORONTO, Sept. 7.

The story of the hazarduous life of the Soviet scientists living on floating islands of ice in the Arctic Ocean and of their discoveries was told at the International Geological and Geophysical Union conference in Toronto on Friday evening.

Dr. E. I. Tolstikov, leader of the Soviet delegation, said that scientists on the island "North Pole 4" had just completed their mission after floating 4,375 miles.

The island, normally 2,700 metres wide and from two and a half to 16 metres thick, shrank to a tenth of its volume in the spring, he said.

In the summer and during storms, waves often covered the ice, said Tolstikov, and lapped around the camp.

Summing up the Soviet findings, Tolstikov said that there was an underwater mountain chain, 2,500 to 3,000 metres high, separating the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

He said there was no soil in the Arctic, only pebbles and rocks lying at the bottom of the sea and probably brought there from coastal regions by ice.

Speaking of animal life in the Arctic, Tolstikov said there were star fish and about 40 types of small lobsters.

THE CENTRAL [illegible] ARCTIC HELD NO FEARS FOR BIRDS, HE ADDED. FOR SEA-GULLS AND SOMETIMES DUCKS SPENT THE SUMMER THERE.

Turning to the work of the International Geophysical Year, Tolstikov said that 18 Soviet specialists were stationed in the Antarctic. Conditions were sometimes very hard.

He said the Soviet Antarctic expedition had established close and friendly relations with the expeditions of Japan, France, the United States, Britain and of Australia.—UPI-AFP.

17 Arrested For Bomb Explosions

SRINAGAR, September 7.

Seventeen persons, seven in Jammu province and ten in Kashmir Valley, have so far been arrested in connection with bomb explosions in the State since June last.

No arrest has yet been made in connection with last Thursday's explosion in Badgam, but some people are being interrogated by police.

The villager who was injured in Badgam explosion is progressing in Central Hospital at Srinagar.—UPI.

Mutilation Of Negro By Whites

BIRMINGHAM, (Alabama), Sept. 7.

Birmingham police arrested three White Americans, former members of the Klu Klux Klan, yesterday, who were reported to have admitted mutilating a 33-year-old Negro.

The Negro was reported to be in a serious condition. The victim, Judge Aaron, said his attackers picked him up on a lonely road a few days ago, dragged him into a garage, and mutilated him. They said, they would do the same to the Rev. Shuttlesworth, who is the leader of the school integration movement, in Birmingham.—UPI-AFP.

Fair Weather Forecast

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay city and suburbs will continue to have fair weather tomorrow.

Colaba recorded a maximum temperature of 31 degrees, two degrees above normal, and a minimum of 24 degrees (normal).

Relative humidity was 70 per cent.

Total rainfall for the season: 1,674 millimetres, 170 millimetres above normal.

At Santa Cruz, the maximum temperature was 31 degrees, two degrees above normal, and the minimum, 23 degrees, one degree below normal.

Relative humidity was 55 per cent.

Total rainfall for the season: 2,262 millimetres, 757 millimetres above normal.

BHOPAL: The Food Grains Inquiry Commission headed by Mr. Asoka Mehta arrived here Saturday morning on a day's visit.

SUNDAY STAR

Fully amred, Nalini Jayawant scores a bull's-eye in Gemini Pictures forthcoming release "Kitna Badal Gaya Insan." She therefore gets our Sunday Star billing this week.

Atom Bomb To Be Exploded Deep In Earth

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT P. T. CHANDRA

LONDON, September 7

AN ATOM BOMB WILL BE EXPLODED DEEP IN THE EARTH BY THE U. S. THE POWER OF THE BOMB AND THE SITE OF THE EXPLOSION HAVE NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.

The object of the explosion is to create a minor earthquake that would reveal nature of the earth's core.

The suggestion of an "atomic test" of the earth was recently made by an Australian scientist, Mr. Bullen, at a meeting of the International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior, now meeting in Toronto.

The Soviet delegation at the conference rejected the suggestion.

It said the atomic bomb was a dangerous thing. The Russians preferred to find another way to study the internal structure of the earth.

The Americans do not think that radiation hazards are involved in exploding the bomb in the earth as the bomb products will all be trapped deep in the earth.

13 HURT IN TRAIN COLLISION

LONDON, Sept 7.

Thirteen people were injured today when the London-to-Glasgow Express collided with a stationary train in Stafford station.

Several coaches of both the trains were damaged, but after they had been uncoupled the trains were able to proceed on their way after several hours' delay.—UPI-AFP.

U.S. Jittery Over Syria, Says Dulles

WASHINGTON, September 7.

U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said today the U. S. Government felt deep disquiet over the Syrian situation. He made the statement after a two-hour talk with President Eisenhower.

The United States was particularly anxious about frontier incidents and about Syrian subversive activities aiming at overthrowing the legal governments of Syria's neighbours, Mr. Dulles said.

Mr. Dulles expressed the hope that international communism would not make Syria commit acts of aggression against its neighbours.

The U. S. also hoped that the Syrian people would dissipate the anxiety which the situation in their country was causing, he added.

Mr. Dulles said the U. S. Government intended to put the Eisenhower Doctrine for opposing communism into practice if the situation required it. He stressed that the United Nations Charter forbade Syria to use force except in a case of legitimate distress.

SOVIET PROMISE

Cairo: Soviet Ambassador to Egypt Kisselev had stated that the Soviet Union would continue to support Egypt, Syria and the Arab peoples against the "incessant imperialistic conspiracies," the Egyptian newspaper "Al Ghoumhoria" reported today.

The newspaper said that the Soviet Ambassador, who returned to Cairo on Thursday after a three-month vacation in the Soviet Union, had made the statement on Friday night.

The Soviet Ambassador disclosed that several books on Egypt would be published this year in Moscow in both Russian and Arabic. He added that three eminent Soviet authors who were writing about Egypt were now en route to Cairo.—UPI-AFP.

Typhoon Lashes Kyushu

TOKYO, Sept. 7.

TYPHOON "Bess" hit South Western Kyushu today and was heading north-east as police in Cagoshima and Myaki issued evacuation orders.

Nine persons have been injured and two are missing as a result of heavy rain-storm brought on by the typhoon.

Over 100 houses have collapsed 400 more have suffered total or partial loss of their houses.

Hundreds of fishing vessels have been washed away or wrecked.

The typhoon has played havoc with farmlands on the southern half of the island.

Banana crops are reported completely destroyed and the sugar crop reduced by one half.

Total damage is estimated about one million dollars

Red Bid To Loot Treasury Fails

RANGOON, Sept. 7.

Stealing silently down the river in boats, a strongly armed band of Communist rebels raided Mergui in lower Burma yesterday.

While a group of raiders engaged the police, the rebel chief went to the strong room of the public treasury where he overpowered a guard.

However, police and troops regrouped and after a furious 90-minute street battle the raiders were driven off.

As they withdrew, the Communists seized seven motor-driven barges with their crews, numbering 40. The barges were laden with about 5,000 litres of petrol.

One raider was captured by the security forces, who suffered no losses.—UPI-AFP.

Sunday Smile

"Gosh, you were right, Gloria — I didn't realise there was so much fun in rambling"!

PAK TROOPS RUSHED TO GILGIT

Demonstrations By People

SRINAGAR, September 7.

TROOPS of the Pakistani army have been rushed to Gilgit and Baltistan to reinforce garrisons in the two frontier regions of Kashmir, to check violent demonstrations against the occupying Pakistani authorities, according to information which has reached here.

The situation in these areas, as in Mirpur, has deteriorated and a large number of people have been put behind prison bars.

As these measures failed to crush these people, the Pakistani Government had to rush reinforcements to these areas.

It is learnt that the so-called Azad Kashmir Government President, Sardar Ibrahim, approached the Pakistani Government with an offer to visit the area to pacify the infuriated people, but he was disallowed.

Meanwhile, the Fort of Chilas in the Gilgit area is being re-equipped and a huge amount of money has already been spent on it.

Gilgit and Baltistan—both inhabited by warlike people,—have been treated as the exclusive preserves of the Pakistan military authorities since 1947, and not even the "Azad Kashmir" leader have been allowed to visit these areas.—UPI.

13 Injured At Meeting

DACCA, Sept. 7.

Thirteen persons were injured, three of them seriously, when a group of students attacked a meeting of "Democratic Workers" of the Sirajganj subdivision last week, according to a report received here.

The meeting was convened to set up the Sirajganj subdivisional branch of the National Awami Party.

The Subdivisional Officer, Sirajganj promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. PC in the town for one month to prevent further deterioration in the situation.—UPI.

Pak Nationals Cautioned

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7

The Delhi administration has in a Press note warned all Pakistani nationals staying in or visiting any part of Delhi that they should immediately obtain residential permits from the foreigners' registration office, Delhi unless they have already obtained the same from other check posts at the time of their entry into India.

The note adds: Failure to obtain such permits is an offence under Section 14 of the Foreigners' Registration Act.—UPI.

PM Deputes MP To Hungary

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

The Prime Minister is understood to have deputed Mr. N. C. Kasliwal, a Congress Member of Parliament, to visit Hungary for an on-the-spot study of the situation.

Mr. Kasliwal, who is due to leave for London on Monday to attend the Inter-Parliamentary Board meeting, will stay in Hungary for a week.—UPI.

Sadiq Forms New Party

SRINAGAR, September 7.

Mr. G. M. Sadiq, leader of the dissident group of Kashmir National Conference yesterday announced the formation of a new political organisation in the State.

Provisionally known as the "Democratic National Conference" the new organisation will work for closer association with India on the basis of "New Kashmir" plan of the National Conference and socialist order of society as envisaged in the State's new constitution.

SRINAGAR: The National Conference Parliamentary Party which met here today for three hours expelled Mr. G. M. Sadiq and his 15 associates from the party.

Talking to Press men, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, who presided over the Parliamentary Party meeting, said the Democratic National Conference Party was a 'camouflage.' For all practical purposes it was a Communist party, he declared.—UPI.

Latest Commercial

Kerb Rates at 10-30 P.M.
BOMBAY, Sept 7.
Tata Ordinary Rs. 164.12 to 165.
Indian Iron Rs. 18.96 to 19.00.
Cotton Jarila March Rs. 673.
Castorseed Sept. Rs. 164.8.
Castorseed May Rs. 146.
Groundnut Feb. Rs. 143.4
Groundnut D. J. Rs. 28.11
Silver Asho Rs. 182.
Gold Asho Rs. 107.4.

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.
New York Cotton Market closed today.

SACHAR FORMULA HELD FINAL BY PUNJAB MINISTER

CHANDIGARH, September 7.

GIANI KARTAR SINGH, Revenue Minister and former Akali leader, declared today that the "Sachar formula" was the only reasonable solution of the Punjab langauge tangle.

Talking to reporters, he said he was not prepared to accept any change in the "Sachar formula" or the "regional formula."

He made this statement when his attention was drawn to a new language formula proposed by the Punjabi Raksha Dal in its memorandum to the Chief Minister, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon.

Giani Kartar Singh said he recognised the Punjabi Raksha Dal as a cultural society whose function was to propagate and develop the Punjabi language, but he could not accept it as a representative organisation of the Punjabi-speaking people.

Asked about his attitude towards the new formula suggested by the Dal, he said that he knew only two formulas, namely, the "Sachar formula" and the "regional formula," which should be acceptable to all sections of the people of the State.

He added that the attitude of the Hindi Samiti was "unreasonable" and the agitation started by them was "unnecessarily creating tension between the two communities."

Referring to Dr. Bhargava's reported statement that the Arya Samaj did not represent the Hindus, he said that he agreed with him as there were only ten lakh Arya Samajists in the State out of a total Hindu population of over one crore.

He added, however, that the Chief Minister was the only competent person to make a statement on the language policy of the Government.

TARA SINGH'S STAND

Amritsar: Master Tara Singh, Akali Leader, today declared that he would stick to the settlement made with the Government of India in regard to the language controversy in Punjab vis-a-vis the Hindi agitation.

He said that he would not be party to any amendment or change in the settlement under the threat of hooliganism.

Master Tara Singh condemned the Punjab Police for allegedly encouraging the Hindi agitation by their policy of "non-violence."

He also expressed distaste for the suggestion of a round table conference and pointed out that such a conference was never held during the Akali morcha.—UPI.

King Saud Visits Lebanon President

BEIRUT, Sept. 7.

King Saud of Saudi Arabia arrived in Beirut today. Immediately after his arrival, he went into conference with Lebanese President Namille Chamoun.—UPI-AFP.

TODAY

HINDU: Bhadan, Shud 14, 2018
MUSLIM: Safar 13, 1377
PARSI: Farvardin 8, 1327
SAKA: Bhadra 17, 1879

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-25 a.m.
Sunset: 6-47 p.m.
Moonrise: 5-09 p.m.
Moonset: 5-31 a.m.
Hightide: 11-40 a.m., 11-50 p.m.
Lowtide: 5-15 a.m., 5-49 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON
Full Moon: Sept. 9, 10-25 a.m.
Last Q'ter: Sept. 17, 9-32 a.m.

Nehru Expresses Grave Concern

NEW DELHI, September 7.

THE Prime Minister is understood to have expressed great concern over the Kashmir situation which the U. N. Security Council is scheduled to discuss on September 24.

Mr. Nehru, who was speaking today at a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party's standing committee on external affairs, is believed to have stated that the people were agitated over the problem.

The Pakistani Government was making fantastic propaganda on the issue to counter which India had to put across the facts of the case before the world.

He said that starting of work on the Mangla Dam by Pakistan did not affect India immediately, but they could not keep quiet over it because it affected a part of Indian territory now occupied by Pakistan. The local people had also protested against the plan.

PORTUGAL

Mr. Nehru regretted that Portugal was taking advantage of the basic principles of India's foreign policy not to take violent methods to liberate Goa. But the fact that India did not want to take to violence did not mean that India intended to put the Goa question in cold storage.

India could liberate Goa any day but because of her strict adherence to a peaceful policy to settle international issues she had restrained herself from taking drastic action.

Mr. Nehru is understood to have characterised the move to send Mr. Krishna Menon as a one-man U. N. goodwill mission to Hungary as speculative.

It is understood no approach has yet been made to India on the question.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOWEVER, DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE IN FAVOUR OF SUCH A MOVE.

The Prime Minister is believed to have elaborated India's stand on Hungary and reiterated that she was against any step which would add to the tension there.

He is stated to have remarked that the U. N. report on Hungary was one-sided as it was based on the evidence of refugees who generally exaggerated things.—UPI.

Express Trains Planned To Bring Cotton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Zonal Users' Consultative Committee of the Central Railway met today under the chairmanship of Mr. M. N. Chakravarti, General Manager.

Mr. Chakravarti announced that telephones would be provided at all railway stations in towns and cities where there were telephone exchanges.

He announced that a scheme of running Express Cotton Specials to the most important consuming centres like Bombay, to lift cotton from the growing areas was under active consideration.

These Specials would bring raw cotton to Bombay within 48 hours, perhaps less, from the producing centres.

The success of the scheme would greatly hinge on co-operation from the trade, Mr. Chakravarti stated.

Referring to the new time-table to come into force from October 1, 1957, the general manager stated that the passenger services in Andhra and Madhya Pradesh were being improved so as to serve the capitals of Hyderabad and Bhopal better.

The Committee discussed improvements in passenger train services, the provision of assistance to parties travelling together, opening of new stations, timings of important cross-country Mails and Expresses, punctuality and the posting of passenger guides on station platforms to help passengers.

Third class accommodation, it was agreed, should be provided on the Deccan Queen from October 1, 1957.

Arkansas Governor Yields

LITTLE ROCK (Arkansas), September 7.

GOVERNOR of Arkansas Orval Faubus, who posted National Guard troops around the Little Rock central high school building to keep out Negro students, today sent a telegram to President Eisenhower stating his desire to co-operate to maintain the Constitution of Arkansas and the nation.

The crowd which has gathered about the school since its re-opening was still there, but none of the Negro students who tried to enter the building on Wednesday turned up.

National Guard troops, however, took into custody six White youths who appeared to be trying to stir up trouble.

Attorney - General Herbert Brownell, today asked the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) to contact the Governor of Arkansas, Orval Faubus, for an explanation of the situation in Little Rock, where Negro students have been barred from the high school by Arkansas National Guard troops.

Faubus had sent a telegram to President Eisenhower offering his "co-operation" in upholding the Constitution and stating that he was willing to discuss the events in Little Rock.

Brownell told the Press that the FBI report on the results of its investigation would be forwarded to the Federal Court at Little Rock, which had ordered the admission on Negro students to Arkansas public schools.

WASHINGTON: White House Press Secretary James Hagerty said today the United States would withhold action in the Arkansas race disturbances pending a decision by the Federal District Court in Little Rock, the State's capital.

President Eisenhower and Attorney-General Herbert Brownell discussed the disturbances at a meeting here today but did not take a definite decision, Hagerty said.

The Little Rock Board of Education has asked the court to postpone admission of Negro students to hitherto all-White schools because of the tense situation there.—UPI-AFP.

SUBURBAN CRIME

BANDRA, Saturday.

RAMNARESH DURGAPRASAD and Rambaransing Sukhdeosing were arrested by the Santa Cruz police yesterday on a charge of causing grievous hurt and abetment.

At the Bandra court, they were ordered to be released on bail.

★

Amrose Francis Fernandez was arrested by the Bandra police on a charge of theft of property valued at Rs. 470.

According to the police, the accused, who was employed in complainant's bakery, allegedly removed Rs. 70 from complainant's drawer and absconded.

About Rs. 47 were recovered on the person of the accused. He was remanded.

★

Niranjan J. Shah and Stephen De Mello were arrested by the Andheri police on Friday to evert a clash.

They were ordered to be released on bail.

The Malad police on Thursday detected a huge working still and large quantity of contraband and arrested one Walya Shanwar Warli who was allegedly attending to it.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

★

Allegedly smoking chillim of ganja, on Ghod Bunder Road, near Chandawarkar Lane Naka, Borivli, Baldeosing Mahadeosing Thakur, Shripat Jinaman Nhavi, and Sambhu Narayan Nhavi were arrested on Thursday under the Prohibition Act.

They were ordered to be released on bail.

★

Alleged to have threatened his uncle and cousin, Nelson Anthony, described as a bully in the locality was arrested by the Santa Cruz police yesterday night.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

★

Anant Namdeo Naik was arrested yesterday as he is alleged to have rushed at his wife to cut off her nose.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

MUNSHI WANTS VEGETARIANISM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Governor of Uttar Pradesh, said here today that the country would soon be faced with economic disaster unless more people took to vegetarian diet.

He was presiding over a public meeting at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan this evening in connection with the 15th World Vegetarian Congress to be held in this country in November.

Mr. Munshi said that all the lands now being used for pasture were potentially capable of feeding six times the people who were now meat-eaters.

Moreover, he pointed out that the habit of meat-eating was one of the results of the impact of the West.

India had a great tradition of non-violence, and by propagating vegetarianism she would only be contributing towards a recognition of the sanctity of life that had for long been a part of her great culture, Mr. Munshi said.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, Dastur Framroze Bode, Major S. R. Bamji and Mr. J. N. Mankar also spoke.

U.N.R. Association

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Up-country Newspaper Representatvies' Association, Bombay, at its annual general meeting on Thursday elected Mr. Shalil Ghosh as president, Mr. Paul M. John as vice-president, Mr. B. B. Acharya as treasurer and Mr. A. K. Shah secretary.

Reserve Bank's Bulletin

Seasonal Decline Accelerated In Economic Activity

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DURING July last, monetary conditions indicated an acceleration of the seasonal decline in economic activity.

Scheduled bank credit fell by Rs. 25.5 crores—a much larger amount than Rs. 13.9 crores in June. Money supply with the public also recorded a further fall of Rs. 33.4 crores as against Rs. 39.2 crores in June, says the latest issue of the Reserve Bank of India bulletin, published here today.

In the short-term money market the changeover noticed in June from the prolonged phase of marked stringency to relative easiness was carried further during July and funds were reported to be freely available, although without any marked change in interest rates.

The gilt-edged market ruled at shade easy, presumably in adjustment to the anticipated higher yields on the new Central Government loans announced on July 25. Share prices continued to recover. Bullion prices maintained on the whole a firm tone, the bulletin adds. Foodgrains continued to cause concern.

Commodity prices ruled generally firm during July, 1957, the economic adviser's weekly general Index of wholesale prices for the week ended July 27, 1957 at 112.4 showed an increase of 1.8 per cent as compared to 110.4 for the week ended June 29, 1957.

In the field of credit policy the reserve bank's directive of June 29 to banks in respect of advances against sugar was partially modified on July 15 so as to withdraw the provisions regarding the maintenance of margins —in so far as they related to advances made by banks to concerns manufacturing sugar.

In the field of foreign trade the major developments were (1) the grant of an import quota of 50,000 bales of raw cotton from soft currency areas, valid for shipment up to September 30, 1957, (2) The decision to grant licences to established importers to import certain categories of non-ferrous metal scraps, (3) the announcement of the import policy in respect of certain items of textile machinery, (4) liberalisation of the policy and procedure for the import of books and (5) granting of export quotas for vanaspati, kardi seed oil etc. (6) increase in the ceiling of cotton yarn under the free licensing scheme (7) free licensing of certain iron and steel manufactures, and raising of export duty on tea from 25 nP to 28 nP per lb with effect from August 1, 1957.

MONEY MARKET EASY

During July, there was a marked degree of easiness in the money market and banks were in a comfortable position. Alongside the increase in the pace of the return flow of funds to banks as a result of acceleration in the seasonal downtrend in economic activity. The resources of banks also grew at a relatively faster rate. The funds so accrued were utilised by banks to repay their earlier borrowings and to build up their cash balances. Comfortable conditions were also reflected in some easing of money rates.

During July, money supply with the public recorded a further fall of Rs 13.4 crores which, however, was smaller than during June 1957 (Rs. 39.2 crores) and July 1956 (Rs. 41.2 crores). It comprised :

(1) A fall of Rs 41.4 crores in currency with the public and (2) a rise of Rs 8.0 crores in deposit money.

Over the year ending July 1957, the net expansion in money supply amounted to Rs 162 crores of which only Rs 48 crores was under currency with the public.

The main factors affecting money supply during the month were the same as during June, although the magnitude of their relative impact varied. The contraction this month was attributable mainly to (1) a decline in bank credit to the public (Rs. 22.6 crores) which was sharper than in the previous month (Rs 9.9 crores) and (2) balance of payments deficit, which was measured by the decline in foreign assets of the Reserve Bank (Rs 35.1 crores) was somewhat smaller than in June (Rs 36.3 crores).

As against these, Government's budgetary deficit continued to provide a countervailing expansionist influence, although it was somewhat smaller than in June. Central and State Governments balances declined during the month by Rs 4.0 crores. Notwithstanding bank credit to government amounting to Rs 26.1 crores the latter largely comprised : (1) a rise of Rs 26.0 crores in rupee investments of the Reserve Bank and (2) an increase of Rs 2.9 crores in the Bank's loans and advances to State Governments. In the previous month, while government balances had shown virtually no change, bank credit to Government had totalled Rs 34.1 crores. As during June, the increase in Bank's time liabilities (Rs 15.6 crores) checked partly the growth in active money supply.

GILT-EDGED

The main event in the gilt-edged market towards the close of the month was the announcement on July 25, by the Union Government of two new cash-cum-conversion loans for a total sum of Rs 100 crores namely 3-3/4 per cent National Plan Bonds 1967 (fourth series) at an issue price of Rs 99.50 per cent and 4 per cent loan 1972 issued at par. The maturing issues offered for conversion into the above loans were the 3 per cent Victory Loan 1957, and the 3 per cent Loan 1958, which were accepted at Rs 100 per cent and Rs 99.70 per cent respectively.

BULLION IRREGULAR

During July bullion prices continued to pursue an irregular trend though the undertone of the market was, on the whole firm. Over the month, prices of both metals showed moderate net increases. The range of price variations during the month was larger, being Rs 3.91 in gold and Rs 6.06 in silver as against Rs 2.87 and Rs 5.31 respectively during June.

The silver section was largely dominated by anticiuations regarding the impoprt of Tibetan coins. By and large, the market was inclined to be easy in the first half of July, as a sequel to reports of larger inflow of Tibetan coins against falling offtake. Subsequently, however, prices firmed up on renewed bull support and bearcovering based on reports regarding higher prices of Tibetan coins. The price of forward silver (Shravan), which was quoting at Rs 179.00 at June-end eased to Rs 177.56, on July 10.

In gold, after an initial decline attributed to increased arrivals and falling offtake, quotations steadied up with a slackening in the pace of arrivals. Sentiment was also bullishly influenced by reports regarding the seizure of contraband gold in Punjab and Saurashtra. Ready gold after declining from Rs 106.53 to Rs 104.85 rose to Rs 108.43 and stood at Rs 107.75 at the close. Forward gold also showed a net rise of Rs. 2.63 at Rs 107.50

In the rupee-sterling exchange market the sellers' quotation for ready telegraphic transfers for merchant business remained unchanged at 1-sh. 5.31/32d.

COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity prices showed a generally firm tendency during July 1957. The Economic Adviser's weekly general index of wholesale prices (base: 1952-53—100) rose from 110.4 for the week ended June 29, 1957 to 112.4 for the week ended July 27, 1957 recording a rise of 1.8 per cent over the month. The index was higher by 7.6 per cent as compared to the level a year ago. The average monthly index for July 1957 was higher by 0.8 per cent as compared with 110.7 for the previous month and by 7.8 per cent as compared with 103 for July 1956.

FOODGRAINS CONTINUE TO CAUSE CONCERN

The All-India consumer price index for working class (base : year 1949—100) which had remained unchanged at the level of 107 since January 1957, rose to 109 during May 1957, the index was higher by 4.9 per cent as compared to the level a year ago.

An important development in food policy was the creation by the Government of India on July 10 of a rise zone comprising the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala. As a result, while rice will freely move within the zone, exports from or imports into it will be restricted. It is estimated that Andhra Pradesh has a surplus of about 6 lakh tons while the deficit of the other three states included in this zone is of the order of about 4 lakh tons leaving a net surplus of 2 lakh tons in the zone. The government have decided to allot suitable export quotas from this surplus to Bombay and West Bengal to enable sale of superior varieties of rice in these principal consuming markets. Despite the various measures taken by the Government, the foodgrains price situation continued to cause concern as the index number of wholesale prices of cereal (base : 1952-53—100) registered a further rise from 103 on June 29, 1957 to 106 on July 27, 1957.

During March 1957, the general index of industrial production (with base : 1951—100) at 137.6 stood higher by 7.0 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. Among the major industries, substantial increases in production were recorded by sugar (12.2 per cent), cement (13.8 per cent) and matches (12.2 per cent) production of coal, cotton textiles and paper and paper boards also showed moderate increases. Jute textiles, however, registered a fall of 13.5 per cent. As compared with February 1957, the general index for the month under review was lower by 3.6 per cent.

Bootlegger Meets Violent Death

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A BOOTLEGGER WHO TRIED TO HOODWINK HIS COLLEAGUES OVER SOME MONEY MATTER WAS STABBED TO DEATH LAST NIGHT ON A FOOTPATH OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

According to the Agripada police, Narayan Papoo (27) the deceased did odd jobs for an existence including working as a carrier for bootleggers.

Police also described him as an old externee who was sent away from Greater Bombay over an assault case.

Last night, at about 10, Kachu Motu and three others, including a woman, closed in on Narayan Papoo who was loitering about on the footpath, on Delisle Road opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

There was a bitter quarrel between them over a money matter and in the heat of passion, it is alleged, Kachu whipped out a knife and stabbed Narayan.

Later all of them escaped.

Narayan who collapsed died immediately.

Police said that the assailants were bootleggers from Sion and village Diva and Narayan was their "runner."

Azim Husain In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr M. Azim Husain, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, arrived here this morning by the Frontier Mail en route to the United Kingdom where he will take over as the Deputy High Commissioner for India.

Mr. Husain will leave Bombay on Monday by M.V. "Asia."

State Sangeet Mahotsava Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has appointed a 19-member Central Committee with the Minister for Education as Chairman to advise the Government in the organisation of the ensuing second Bombay State Sangeet Mahotsava.

The other members of the committee include the Deputy Minister for Education, the Secretary of the Education Department, the Director of Publicity, Bombay, the Station Director, All India Radio, Bombay; Dr. D. G. Vyas, Mr. Brij Narayan Sheonarain, Mr. T. V. Ramanujam, Mr. K. W. Bhole, Mr. Amir Khan, Professor B. R. Deodhar, Mr. Yeshwantrai Purohit, Principal Chidanand Nagarkar, Mr. Ninoo Muzumdar, Shrimati Vimal Chorghade, Shrimati Manik Varma, Shrimati S. Nanjundiah Shyamla, Mr. Chandrakant Godse and the Secretary, Recreation Committee (Secretary).

Despatch Of Sea Mails

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Aden, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Switzerland, Italy, Vatican City State, Germany, Hungary and USSR will be made from Bombay by Lloyd Triestino's M.V. "Asia" on September 9.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on September 8, will be included in the despatch.

Tax Exemption For Hindi Play

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has exempted from entertainments duty all future performances of the Hindi play "Ek-Hi-Pyala" for a period ending March 31, 1958, in the pre-reorganisation Bombay State, excluding the transferred territories, and in the Saurashtra and Kutch areas.

MAN COLLECTS FUNDS POSING AS DOCTOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IF a sturdily built, sallow complexioned young man of 30 calling himself as either "Dr. Mehta" or any other impressive name and asking for a "donation" of Rs. 51 for a hospital fund don't fall a prey to his viles but immediately contact the Esplanade police and hand him over to them.

He is alleged to be a cheat and his "modus operandi" is to approach business executive and inform them that the Grant Medical College was staging a show called "One Thousand One Nites" and that he had tickets for the show.

A "donation" of Rs. 51 was the price of each ticket.

On Thursday, he approached Mr. Foges, Manager of the Export Buyers Limited, Steel Carter House, Dinshaw Vacha Road, and "sold" him one such ticket, it is stated.

His victims are preferably foreigners.

He also carries with him a bogus ticket booklet and every ticket bears a spurious stamp in the name of the Secretary of the Grant Medical College.

On the top of the ticket is printed "For Donors only" and at the bottom "For Aid of Hospital Fund."

The so-called Dr. Mehta also informs the victims that the show is scheduled to be held on September 28.

Inquiries made by the Esplanade police at the Grant Medical College and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan showed that no such function had been arranged for September 28.

They also stated that the person who issued the tickets and collected the "donations" was not authorised to do so on their behalf and was a cheat.

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(5015)

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(5019)

Patil Feted On Return

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, and Mr. Sadat Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the External Affairs Ministry, who represented India at the Malayan Independence (Merdeka) celebrations, were given a reception by Mr. K. K. Shah, BPCC President, and members of the BPCC at the People's Hall, Congress House, this evening.

Mr. Patil, speaking on the occasion, said that India welcomed Malaya into the family of free nations and she would maintain the friendliest relations with her.

After India's independence 10 years ago, about 20 countries had gained independence and all of them were looking towards India for guidance and leadership, he said.

Mr. Sadat Ali Khan said that both the countries had good relations from times immemorial. He hoped that the bonds of friendship would be strengthened in the future.

He said that exchange of students between the two countries was one of maintaining close contacts.

Earlier, Mr. K. K. Shah garlanded Mr. Patil and Mr. Khan.

Steamer Service To Rewas To Be Discontinued

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE harbour service run by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company (1953) Private Limited, to Rewas, Dharamtar, Uran and Elephanta, would be discontinued from September 16.

Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarjee, Director of the Company, announced this at a press conference here today.

The service would be discontinued in view of the Company's inability to run the service profitably.

The service would be closed after being run for a period of over 50 years by the Bombay Steam, which of late was a subsidiary of Scindia's.

He also hinted about the closure of the coastal ferry service along the Konkan upto Vengurla, for the same reason.

NEED OF AID

The Company would run their ships after repairs for another three years, but, thereafter, it would be forced to close down unless substantial Government assistance was forthcoming.

The aid would have to come in three forms, namely, upward adjustment of fares, a subsidy to make good the current year's losses after adjustment of fares, and interest-free loans for the replacement of ships, he stated.

The Konkan services were wholly passenger services from Bombay to ports on the Konkan coast up to Vengurla, about 200 miles south of Bombay.

Formerly, the services were extended to Panjim (Goa) but had to be stopped due to the Goa trouble.

COSTS RISE

The services catered to the needs of about 8,00,000 to 8,50,000 passengers every year, drawn mainly from the industrial labour population of the city.

Previously about 10,00,000 to 10,50,000 persons travelled along these lines, but the number was reduced after the institution of State Transport Services.

Operational costs had risen to 400 per cent over the 1947-48 levels, and costs of replacement of vessels registered a 300 per cent rise, he said.

These increases, moreover, were not offset by increases in fares, the last of which was effected in September 1956, by ten per cent.

SHIPS ARE OLD

Besides, the Company owned six ships at present, four of which were over 20 years old and required replacement.

The ships would have to be specially ordered at a cost of about Rs. 80,00,000 each, as no second-hand or chartered ships were available, he said.

The present ships could be run for another three years, by extensive repairs on them, but even then they would involve great operating costs, thus increasing the losses to the Company.

The Company had appealed to the Union Government to consider the demands put forward by it for assistance, or they would be compelled to close the services, he said.

Police Allege

Merchants In League With Burglary Gang

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Detection of Crime Branch of the Bombay CID today narrated before Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. K. Rege, how some local merchants, in league with two house-breakers from Sion, broken open a dyes godown belonging to Tulsidas Khimji at Samuel Street on August 29, and stole property worth Rs. 22,000.

Six more persons were arrested and produced in court, today.

The dyes drums, 45 in all, were later opened at the godown of a cement dealer and packed in cement bags to avoid suspicion and later disposed of.

The police have already recovered property worth Rs. 20,000.

TWO HELD

Following the arrest of Yusuf Mohammed on Monday, the police took into custody two others, Nizamuddin Fidahusein and Mahabir Ramlal.

Nizamuddin made a statement to the police who then arrested K. P. Sadashiv who is described as the disposal agent.

Sadashiv, in turn, pointed out Vishwanath Narayan and Dastagir Bashid who are alleged to be the house-breakers.

These two on being questioned pointed out Salebhoy Abdul at whose shop they are alleged to have been paid Rs. 100 for their labour.

Goods were removed by the accused in a lorry to a house at Nagpada the rent of which is being collected by another accused Abbas Abdul.

Abbas Abdul and one Rajabally are alleged to have removed the drums to a godown of Abdul Hussein Tayabally, at Babula Tank Road opposite the J.J. Hospital.

Abbas Abdul is the brother of Salebhoy Abdul.

The drums were painted or otherwise altered and disposed off in "Chor Bazar."

The police have recovered some of the drums and 40 cement bags used for filling the dyes.

All the six accused were remanded to police custody.

Rice Prices Rise

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The stock of ordinary rice which was issued from the Government of India godowns to the fair price shops in Greater Bombay at Rs. 16.00 a maund has exhausted and, therefore, the fine rice has been issued at Rs. 20.00 per maund for some time.

The retail selling price of fine rice has been fixed at 53 naye paise for one seer, 105 naye paise for two seers and so on.

Fine rice is also sent to some districts of this State. The selling price of this quality is fixed at 56 naye paise per seer uniformly in all areas outside Greater Bombay, while the price of 46 naye paise for the ordinary rice continues until its stock is exhausted.

As regards wheat the stocks are adequate and consumers can continue to draw sufficient quantities as hitherto.

Note To Pay Board Planned

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

The national committee of the Confederation of the Central Government employees at its meeting here yesterday decided to set up a five-man committee assisted by experts to prepare a memorandum to be presented to the Commission of inquiry set up by the Government to go into the present structure of emoluments of the Government employees.

The memorandum will deal with the various demands of the employees with particular reference to the need for an immediate interim relief.

The Confederation has appealed to all Government employees to contribute money to its special fund created for strengthening and consolidating the organisation.—UPI.

President Awards Prizes

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, gave away prizes to winners of International Children's Competition, 1956, at a pleasant function at the Regal Theatre here this morning.

Three hundred and twenty prizes—280 for drawings and 40 for writing—were awarded to children of various age-groups of different countries of the world in a competition arranged by the "Shankar's Weekly."—UPI.

Maharashtra Library

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has decided to transfer the management of the Maharashtra Regional Library, Poona, from the City General Library, Poona, to the Poona Municipal Corporation with effect from April 1, 1958.

The Maharashtra Regional Library maintains the copyright collection in Marathi.

Heavy Machinery Plant At Ranchi

PATNA, Sept. 7.

Ranchi has been finally selected to be the site of the heavy machinery plant to be set up with Soviet aid.

Mr. Kedar Pandey, Deputy Minister, on his return from Ranchi disclosed that the Union Government had finally approved that the plant, which will be the first of its kind in the country, will be set up at Hatia near Ranchi.

Girl Enticed To Thana

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ghulam Kuddus Juman who is alleged to have enticed a minor girl to Thana on Thursday under the pretext of giving her a lift to Fort in his car was arrested by the Byculla police, today.

He was produced before Mr. M. Nemazee at the Mazagaon Court today and was offered bail.

The police said that he told the girl at J.J. Hospital that he would take her to Fort in his car.

Later, he is alleged to have taken her to Thana in spite of her protests.

The girl was brought back towards evening and dropped by him at Byculla bridge, the police added.

Management Board Conference Ends

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Management Association's Follow-up Conference on the 11th World Management Congress was held here today when about 80 members were present.

Mr. J. B. Patel, Managing Director of the New Standard Engineering Co. Ltd., presided at the proceedings this morning.

Mayor's Tribute To YMCA's Work

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. M. V. Donde, said that practically all countries were now trying to subscribe to that great idea—peaceful co-existence.

He was presiding at the Hostel Day celebrations at the Students' Branch of the YMCA this evening.

Mr Donde stated that the YMCA was the first institute to start welfare centres in labour areas, where mostly untouchables were residing.

That was in 1916-17 and there were about 29 centres then, he added.

He also said that about 60 students were engaged by the YMCA on a stipend of Rs. 35 for two hours' work in the evenings. They did social welfare work among the labour areas.

Mr. Donde pleaded with the present members to create a feeling among them of comradeship and neighbourliness.

Before the Mayor was welcomed by the branch secretary, Mr. C. P. Pothen, he was led to every table and personally introduced to each member.

Later Mr. Donde distributed trophies to winners of the Hostel tournaments.

Health Stall At Bandra Fair

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Greater Bombay Municipal Public Relations Department has set up a health stall containing attractive models and show-cards on various communicable diseases including a specially prepared poster on Influenza at Mount Mary's Fair, Bandra, commencing tomorrow.

For visitors from distant places, arrangements have been made for anti-typhoid inoculation and anti-small pox vaccination at the Health Stall free of charge between 5 and 7 p.m. every day during the fair.

Some open air film shows also will be arranged in a nearby maidan during the fair.

Liquor Seized

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Twenty-nine gallons of illicit liquor valued at Rs. 1,450 were seized by the Central Preventive Section from a taxi BMR 2601 which was searched at 6 a.m. yesterday at the Mahim barrier.

The driver, Yeshwantrao Vithoba Naik, was arrested.

The Prohibition police, yesterday carried out 116 raids and seized 25 gallons of illicit liquor and 8,470 gallons of wash collectively valued at Rs. 28,468.

They arrested 21 persons.

Widespread Rain In Assam

POONA, Sept. 7.

Summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. IST:- Yesterday's feeble trough of low pressure has become unimportant.

An easterly wave has moved into the Central Bay of Bengal and a fresh easterly wave is moving across lower Burma.

Monsoon is strengthening in the south Bay of Bengal and may strengthen in the southeast Arabian Sea.

The westerly wave continues to affect the Himachal Pradesh and the Punjab (1).

Comparatively dry air continues to prevail over Bombay State and west and northeast Madhya Pradesh.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Rayalaseema and local in the Bay Islands, Gangetic West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu-Kashmir, coastal Andhra Pradesh, Madras and south Mysore.

It occurred at a few places in rest of northeast India, Uttar Pradesh, east Madhya Pradesh and Kerala.

Weather has been mainly dry over the rest of the country.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY 243.9m

6-30 Mangal Prabhat 6-50 Swar Mudrika, 7-15 A. Jog, 8-15 Chayanika, 8-30 B Vyas, 10-30 Bahuroopi 11-00 Aap ki Pasand, 11-30 Bombay Radio Vadyavrinda, 11-45 Avdabai Sangekar, 12-15 S. Rajsinghani 12-30 R. Ranjan, 13-10 Ram Pratam, 13-40 Western Music.

17-30 Modhur Sangeet, 18-10 Sugam Sangeet, 18-20 For Villages, 18-50 A. Sangekar, 19-05 Ram Pratham, 19-30 Geet Modhuri, 19-45 P. C. Dalal, 20-15 Ramat Gamat, 20-20 B. Vyas, 20-45 Sangeet Lahari 21-15 B. Vyas, 21-45 Question Forum, 22-15 Immortal Music.

VARIATIONS 545.5m

8-45 Sangeet Shiksha, 9-00 Gamat Jamat, 9-30 Jantar Mantar, 11-45 Magazine Prog., 12-30 Ram Pratham, 13-00 Shanta Shinde 13-30 Bhavgeet 14-00 S Kalyanpur. 14-30 Karnatak Sangeet, vocal.

18-20 Mishra Sangeet, 20-30 Sandeshi, 20-45 Konkani Prog., 21-45 A. Jog, 22-00 Chitrapat Sangeet. 22-30 Suguna Kalyanpur.

HIGHLIGHTS

7-15 Bombay A. A. Jog, violin recital.

11-45 Bombay B. Literary Magazine Prog.

14-00 Bombay B. Suguna Kalyanpur, Khayal Barwa.

22-30 Bombay B. Suguna Kalyanpur, Khayal Natihag.

AHMEDABDA-BARODA 352.9m

7-00 Prabhat Mangala, 7-15 Pragna Chhaya, 7-32 J. Desai, 9-00 Kavya Gaan, 9-15 B. P. Ghotoskar. 9-30 For Children, 10-15 Punah Prasaran, 10-45 G. M. Shah, 11-45 J. Desai, 12-30 Sahgan, 13-10 Geeto, 13-30 Bedumi Ghazalo, 13-45 Ajna Kalakar 17-30 B. Ghotoskar 17-45 Ram Marathe, 18-05 G. M. Shah, 18-15 Geeto 18-30 For Villagers, 19-30 For Workers, 20-15 Tcpic, 21-15 Dwandwa Gaan. 22-15 Samayno Raga.

POONA, 375m

7-00 Prabhat Vandan, 7-50 Saptah Geet, 8-16 S. Kanhere 8-55 V. Paranjpe 9-00 T. Janorikar 9-30 Balodyan 13-00 S Kanhere 13-15 V. Paranjpe. 13-30 Janorikar 18-20 Bhavgeet 19-00 For villages. 20-15 Lobha Asava 21-15 Weekly Spotlight. 22-00 Tumri and Kajri

RAJKOT. 329.7m

7-00 Mangal Swar, 7-05 Archana ane Rooprekha 7-15 Aruna Gandhi 7-30 Gujrati todi 8-30 Bhajans 9-0 For children, 17-30 Nava Kalakar, 17-45 Raag Sangeet 18-00 Swar Vahini 18-15 Roop Swaroop 18-45 Geet Lahari 19-45 Geeto 20-15 Topic 20-45 Film songs

MADRAS, 319.1m

6-30 Swagatam 7-00 AIR instrumentalist 7-30 Pocal 13-00 AIR Vdyr Goshti 13-30 Geetamanjari 13-50 Geetamalika 14-10 Akashvani records 17-00 Sibelius 17-30 Vocal 20-30 Violin 21-15 Akashvani records.

VARIATIONS 211.3m

7-15 Papa Malar 8-30 Suprabhatam 13-40 Geetikaharam. 14-00 Flute recital 18-15 For villages 19-30 For Listeners 19-45 Vocal 21-15 U. N. Speaks. 21-30 Rasamyi 21-45 B. V. Raman vocal.

RADIO CEYLON

19m and 31m—7-00 Good morning 7-30 BBC News 7-45 Album of Favourites 8-0 Choice of the people 9-00 Your Story Hour, 9-15 Voices in Harmony 9-30 The Silver screen 9-45 Quiet Corner 10-00 Hails Ivy, 10-30 Rhythm in the Sun 11-00 String Serenade 11-45 Among the Stars, 11-30 On the Keys, 11-45 Remembers Yesterdays 12-00 The Binaca Show.

31m and 30m—5-00 Teatime music 6-00 Sunday Star, 6-15 News, 6-30 BBC News 6-45 Hollywood Movie News 7-00 Men Behind the melody 7-30 Pick of the Years 8-00 Amateur House 8-30 Your Favourites 9-00 On wings of song 9-30 Music You'll Remember 10-00 Greetings Prog. 10-15 Back to Bible 10-45 Music to Dream by.

BBC OVERSEAS SERVICE

(11.65m from 15-00 to 21-15 19-91 13.92m from 15 to 23-45-15-00 Veid (records) 15-15 C'Wealth of song 16-00 Service 16-45 Sports 17-00 Back with Braden 17-30 Melody 18-5 For children 19-45 Concerto 20-45 Flinkel's Caff 21-15 Deep harmony 21-45 London Forum 22-15 Our King of music 23-00 Service.

EASTERN SERVICE: (16.86m. 13.86m).—18-45 London Calling Asia 19-30 For India 19-45 For women 20-00 Music 20-05 Science 20-15 For Pak 20-15 Pygmalion by Shaw.

VOA 25.56m 42.19m

Hindi Part I (7-00 to 7-30 p.m.) Humse Poochiye Aap ki Farmaish.

Part II (9-0 to 9-30 p.m.)—Sapthik Samachar News Analysis

English (6-00 to 6-30 p.m.)—Repeated (10 to 10-30 p.m.- Nation at Worship Story teller.

(8-30 to 9-00 p.m.)—News.

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TWO BILLS AFFECTING TEXTILE MILLS PASSED

NEW DELHI, September 7

THE Lok Sabha today made rapid progress with legislative business and passed the Inter-State Corporations Bill, the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Amendment Bill and the Cotton Fabrics (Additional Excise Duty) Bill.

It was discussing a fourth, the Minimum Wages (Amendmend) Bill, when it adjourned.

The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill seeks to extend the time limit for fixation of minimum wages in certain fields of employment, including agriculture, till the end of 1959.

Moving that the Inter-State Corporation Bill be taken into consideration, the Law Minister, Mr. Ashoke Sen, said as a result of the States Reorganisation Act, a number of corporate bodies constituted under State acts for the purposes of individual States before the commencement of the act in November last found themselves transformed into inter-State corporations on that date.

To meet the situation, it had been provided in the States Reorganisation Act itself that such a corporation shall continue to function and operate in those areas in respect of which it was functioning and operating immediately before November 1, 1956, subject to the directions of the Central Government.

This was intended to be a transitional provision till other laws were made in respect of that corporation.

GENERAL PROVISION

Mr. Sen said it was proposed in the present bill to make a general provision for the reorganisation of any such inter-State corporation as one or more intra-State corporations at the instance of any of the State Governments concerned in that corporation.

The State Government would frame a scheme for the purpose, providing for the division of the assets and liabilities of the corporation, the transfer or re-employment of its employees and others.

The Central Government would after consulting the State Governments concerned give effect to the scheme through a notification.

The House passed the bill without debate, except for a brief discussion during the clause-by-clause stage.

The House then took up the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Amendment Bill.

OBJECT

Moving the Bill for consideration, Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, Minister for Trade, said the Bill sought to confirm certain procedures which were already being followed.

To assist the handloom industry, the Government of India had issued a notification in December, 1952, under Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948, restricting the production of dhoties by a mill or a group of mills to not more than 60 per cent of the average quantity of dhoties packed for sale a month for internal consumption during the year April, 1951, to March, 1952.

It was, however, not possible always under this notification to penalise the offender for infringement of its provisions. To remove this disability, the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, was passed, providing for the imposition of a penal excise duty on a regulated scale on mills infringing this restriction.

Mr. Kanungo said that it was proposed under the present amending Bill to enable the Government to fix a collective quota wherever necessary for a group of mills under the same ownership or common management.

Mr. N. Bharucha (Ind-Bombay) said the provisions of the Bill could be circumvented and as such it would benefit mill-owners at the cost of the handloom industry.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Cong.-Andhra) said Mr. Bharucha's point deserved careful consideration. The protection sought to be given to the handloom weaving industry as a result of the original Act had not materialised so far for various reasons.

The main reason was that while a particular quota was supposed to have been fixed for the production of dhoties for internal consumption, a portion of this quota was set apart by the mills for so-called export and later diverted to internal consumption.

He asked what steps were being taken by the Government to stop this kind of mischief. He wanted an assurance from the Government that in course of time, the handloom industry and the khadi industry would be allowed to have the quota vacated by the mills.

He hoped the working of this measure would not frustrate that objective.

KANUNGO REPLIES

Replying to the debate, Mr. Kanungo said that under the present conditions in the country, they had to make compromises. This Bill was one of the attempts of the Government to help a large section of the weavers in the country to eke out a living. The weavers, on their part, would have to improve their techniques.

He said that in the Bill itself, it was not possible to "juggle figures" in such a way that the quantum of saries and dhoties released would be greater than the 60 per cent provided.

During clause-by-clause discussion, Mr. Tangamani (Com.) moved an amendment providing for confiscation of mill production as additional penalty.

Mr. Kanungo said confiscation would create a problem for the Government. They could not destroy the stock, while selling it at cheaper rates would frustrate the very objective of the Bill. The House rejected the amendment.

The House accepted an amendment moved by Mr. H. C. Mathur (Cong.) providing for the laying before Parliament of the rules framed under the Act.

The House passed the Bill as amended.

COTTON FABRICS

Mr. Kanungo then moved that the Cotton Fabrics (Additional Excise Duty) Bill be taken into consideration. The Bill provides for the levy and collection in certain circumstances of an additional duty of excise on cotton fabrics issued out of mills.

He said there had been a decline in the export of cloth from India over the last two years, due largely to the increase in the internal demand and the high prices which were being realised for cloth in the home market.

The increase in production had not kept pace with the increase in demand. It had been decided, therefore, to allow the mill sector to increase their production by another 350 million yards.

But at the same time, it was necessary to ensure that the maximum possible quantity of this increased production would go out for export.

It was proposed, therefore, to fix export quotas in respect of those mills which would be permitted to install additional looms, and to levy an extra excise duty by way of penalty on cloth which was diverted into the internal market from this export quota.

MARKETING

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Cong-Andhra) said the producer of cloth should be relieved of the responsibility of marketing his produce. He suggested that a minimum level of earnings or wages should be ensured to the weaver and then only should norms of production fixed.

Till then, it would not be fair on the part of the Government to go on pampering the mill industry on the specious plea that "we should export more cloth for getting the necessary foreign exchange and for that reason introduce automatic looms here."

The mill-owners did not find it profitable to export their stock. He expressed the view that the "tollgate fee" provided in the Bill would not benefit the weavers or khadi producers, but would benefit the mill-owners.

Mr. T. K. Chaudhury (RSP-W.B.) said the Bill was a negative measure. Unless the Government took speedy measures for export promotion in the next few years India would be ousted from the world market.

He wanted a comprehensive measure for that purpose and suggested circulation of the Bill to elicit opinion.

Mr. S. Mahanti (GP-Orissa), Mr. K. K. Warrier (Com.-Kerala) Mr. Naushir Bharucha (Ind.-Bom.) and Mr. Jadav (Soc.-Bom.) spoke on the Bill. Mr. Jadav wanted centralised production while Mr. Warrier thought the philosophy behind the Bill was wrong and if the Government wanted to export more cloth they should reduce the export duties on coarse and medium varieties.

Mr. Bharucha asked why the Government had fixed a production target of 360 million yards only.

CLAUSE OPPOSED

Mr. A. C. Guha, former Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure, opposed the penalty clause. He said it was wrong to pass a Bill and then allow the business community to get away with infringement of the provisions by paying a nominal penalty.

Mr. Kanungo, Minister for Commerce, said India would lose the export market if they did not produce cloth at a price acceptable to others. To say that merely by increasing the quota for production they would be able to expand the export market as suggested by Mr. Jadav was not wholly correct.

The Bill was then passed.

MINIMUM WAGES

The Deputy Labour Minister, Mr. Abid Ali, next moved for consideration of the Minimum Wages Bill, as passed by the Raja Sabha.

Mr. Abid Ali said the main object of the Bill was to extend the time limit of the measure till the end of December, 1959. Wage fixation in all employments specified in the schedules had been practically completed but progress in respect of agriculture had not been rather satisfactory.

Without an extension of the time limit, State Governments, which had made a beginning, were now without any legal powers to go ahead.

"I am not at all happy that it should have taken us so long to fix minimum rates of wages for agricultural workers, but members will concede that wage fixation in agriculture presents special difficulties. There is, for instance, paucity of relevant data. There is illiteracy both among the employers and the employees. The employers' capacity to pay is at times limited and the size of the holdings very small."

The Bill also extended the Act to employment on the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations.

REGRET EXPRESSED

All the seven speakers in the debate today, including members from all parties, expressed their regret that the measure had had to be continuously extended and hoped this would be th elast such amendment to be brought before the House.

Mr. A. C. Guha (Cong.-W.B.) said he had been one of the "original sinners" in fixing a time limit for minimum wages. He did not think it would be possible to fix minimum wages for agricultural labour by 1959.

It was in the agricultural sector that minimum wages were most necessary. He urged the Government to adopt an appropriate agrarian policy. With the abolition of zamindari, land should be distributed in a proper manner so that agricultural labour got a proper share out of the land taken from big farmers.

Mr. T. C. N. Menon (Comm.-Kerala) said India had reached a certain stage in its economy when there should be a national norm for wages.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani (Cong.-Delhi) said it was not good that there should be varying minimum wages in the different States and urged the Government to lay down some principle for determining minimum wages.

The House adjourned till Monday.—UPI.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is seen greeting Mr. J.M. MacDonnell, Canadian Minister without Portfolio, when the latter called on him at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, on September 5.

Delhi To Have 80-Member Corporation

NEW DELHI, September 7

A bill to set up an eighty-member Corporation for Delhi was introduced in Lok Sabha today by the Home Minister, Pandit Pant.

The bill, which has 515 clauses and 13 schedules, seeks to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of Delhi.

The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Satya Narain Sinha announced earlier that a motion to refer the bill to Select Committee will be considered by the House next week.

JURISDICTION

The bill would extend the jurisdiction of the proposed Corporation to the entire Central-administered territory of Delhi, excluding only some parts of New Delhi and the Cantonment area.

Twelve of the eighty councillors of the Corporation will be of Scheduled Castes.

Under the bill, the functions of the existing water and sewage, transport and electricity boards will be transferred to the Corporation.

The bill provides for the constitution of statutory committees to deal with

A) Electricity Supply,
B) Transport,
C) Supply of water and disposal of sewage, and
D) Rural areas, and conversion of the Corporation,

together with an appropriate number of members to be elected from the Excluded Areas of New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment, into an electoral college for election of the representatives of this Union 'D' territory to Rajya Sabha.

ON BOMBAY MODEL

The functions proposed to be entrusted to the Corporation follow those vesting in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, except for some additions to the discretionary functions of the Corporation, so as to enlarge the scope of its Social Welfare activities.

Provision has also been made for consulting the UPSC in respect of the higher services of the Corporation.

Teacher As Road-Side Romeo

POONA, September 7.

As a result of the operation clean-up launched by the Poona police in Poona city and cantonment, more than 200 "Road side Romeos" have been arrested and prosecuted during the last fortnight.

Among the arrested persons are 21 students and a teacher.

Of the 206 persons arrested and prosecuted so far by the police, 83 have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines by courts of law.

The cases of remaining arrested persons are pending.

Fourteen students are among those convicted so far.

It is understood the misconduct of all the arrested and convicted students and the sole teacher is being brought to the notice of the educational authorities for taking suitable departmental action.—UPI.

POLICE RAID SHOP OF GOLDSMITH

RAJKOT, Sept. 7.

Customs officials raided this morning the residence and shop of a local goldsmith.

The search continued for hours and it is learnt certain papers bearing on the gold smuggling racket have been seized.—UPI.

Devaluation Of Rupee Will Not Solve Problem

CALCUTTA, September 7.

THE solution to the present foreign exchange difficulties has to be sought in measures other than devaluation of the rupee, says the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

In this connection, two questions are worth considering: firstly, whether the rupee is over-valued at present; and, secondly, whether devaluation is a proper remedy to correct the adverse balance of payments position.

An analysis of the price indices shows that the rise in commodity prices in India is much less than in most other countries.

Similarly, prices of exports have risen much less in India than in other leading industrial countries.

Furthermore, demand for India's major exports—tea, jute manufactures and cotton manufactures—has not been affected as a result of a change in the pattern of world demand.

Indian goods are faring well in the world markets and exports in 1956-57 would have been much higher, compared to 1955-56, were it not for the shortfall in agricultural production.

After examining export and import figures, the Federation opines that but for the increase in imports of capital goods and other raw materials during the past few years, India's foreign exchange earnings from exports would have been sufficient to finance import bills.

In the view of the Federation, devaluation is neither the proper remedy to correct a large and persistent balance of payments deficit, which is the result of a condition of over investment, nor is it a solution to temporary difficulties resulting from the shortfall in agricultural or even industrial production.

Devaluation as a device to finance a larger import bill can be considered only when there are large surpluses of various commodities in a country.

India, however, has practically no such surpluses.

Concentrated Investment In Bombay

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

Nearly 30 per cent of productive capital invested in organised industries is concentrated in Bombay State, according to the Census of Indian Manufactures.

Out of the total productive capital of Rs. 7,877,600,000 invested in 29 industries during 1954, the share of Bombay was Rs. 2,358,700,000.

The share of West Bengal, which housed the largest number of factories, however, was only Rs. 1,709,000,000 or approximately 22 per cent of the total.

Bihar, which ranked seventh with regard to the number of factories, however, occupied third ment of Rs. 960,500,000.

The amount of capital invested in industries in other States in order of importance was as follows: Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 731,000,000; Madras Rs. 593,800,000; Mysore Rs. 253,100,000; Madhya Pradesh Rs. 227,300,000; Andhra Rs. 184,300,000; Saurashtra Rs. 165,400,000; Punjab Rs. 159,500,000; Rajasthan Rs. 118,100,000; Delhi Rs. 105,400,000; Orissa Rs. 97,600,000; Travancore-Cochin Rs. 83,800,000; PEPSU Rs. 68,100,000 and Assam Rs. 40,200,000.

Out of the total capital invested during the year under review, fixed capital accounted for Rs. 3,555,900,000 and working capital for Rs. 4,321,600,000.—NAFEN.

Health Minister Commends Yogic Asanas

NAGPUR, Sept. 7.

Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, State Health Minister, pleaded for extensive use of "Yogic Asanas" for maintaining a good health.

The Minister was inaugurating the seventh annual social of "Arogya Mandir" here yesterday.

He deplored the lack of enthusiasm among the younger generation to take physical exercise which, he said, was mainly responsible for chronic diseases, including T.B.

Earlier, the Arogya Mandir students gave practical demonstration in "Yoga Asanas."—UPI.

Soil Conservation In Saurashtra

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

The Government of India has approved a scheme for demonstration of soil conservation methods in the Saurashtra region of Bombay in 1957-58.

The demonstration will include contour-bunding after systematic surveys on an area of 1,800 acres.

The Central assistance to the Bombay Government for this scheme amounts to Rs. 44,778—Rs. 22,158 as subsidy and Rs. 22,620 as loan—in 1957-58.

Lohia Sees Crack In Congress

HYDERABAD, Sept. 7.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist leader, said yesterday that discussions on the Socialist unification between the Socialist Party and the PSP had ended as far as he was concerned.

"This matter will not be reopened in my coming talks with Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan when the latter meets me in Hyderabad."

Dr. Lohia, who was addressing the Socialist members from Hyderabad and Secunderabad at the Party's central office, gave a report on the discussions.

Stressing the need for a strong Socialist Party to take the place of the ruling Congress Party, Dr. Lohia said that it was his conviction that the Congress Party would not be able to survive beyond the next five years because of group politics and internal bickerings within it.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan shared his views.

Mr. Lohia impressed on members the need for extending the activities of the Party at all levels.

Mere organisation of civil disobedience movements in a few States was not going to make the Party strong.—UPI

Election Petition Dismissed

MADRAS, September 7.

The election petition filed by Mr. M. Radhakrishna Pillai, the Congress candidate questioning the election of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam candidate, Mr. K. Anbazhagam to the Legislative Assembly from the Egmore (Madras City) constituency was dismissed by the election tribunal.

The tribunal held that the acceptance by the returning officer of Mr. Anbazhagam's nomination paper was in order.—UPI.

THREE BHAKRA NANGAL OFFICERS CONVICTED

AMBALA, Sept. 7.

THREE members of the engineering staff of the Bhakra Nangal project, Sajjan Singh, Sub-Divisional Officer Dina Noth, overseer, and Parkash Chand Sodhi, overseer (all under suspension) were convicted here today by Mr P. S. Jain, special judge appointed to try the case, and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and fine.

The other three officials of the project, Jag Mohan, overseer, and Sohan Lall and Thakkar Dass, subdivisional clerks who had been also prosecuted for alleged corruption, were acquitted.

Sajjan Singh was awarded one year's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 5,000—in one case and a fine of Rs 500 in the second case against him. Parkash Chand Sodhi was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 1,500 and Dina Nath was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250.

The court ordered Sajjan Singh and Parkash Chand Sodhi to be placed in the "B" class in the jail.

Sajjan Singh was further charged for having pecuniary resources to the tune of Rs. 1,47,502-12 in his possession and in the names of his wife and son, in gross disproportion to his known sources of income.—UPI.

Alleged Cheats Arrested

POONA, September 7.

The Poona police have arrested an alleged inter-State cheat who masqueraded as "Prof. Marvel, specialising in austro-palmistry" and his wife for alleged cheating of a number of persons from various places in the country.

It is alleged that recently "Prof. Marvel," alias A. C. Malhotra, and his wife, Tarabai, induced a foreign student in a Poona college to pay them Rs. 1,500 to get him admission in a medical college in Calcutta with the help of a 'Puja,' which proved a complete hoax.

Recently "Prof. Marvel" was also arrested at Bangalore by the Mysore State police and was on bail pending his trial.—UPI.

Law Ministers To Confer

HYDERABAD, Sept. 7.

Law Ministers of various States in the country will meet in a conference at Delhi on September 18 and 19 to discuss among other things the question of reducing the arrears in the High Courts.

The conference will in this regard consider steps to expedite separation of Judiciary from the Executive and the training of legal draftsmen of the State Governments.—UPI.

Tripartite Meeting Ends

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

The tripartite committee set up by the Ministry of Labour, for implementation of the coal award concluded its meeting here, yesterday.

Numerous issues arising out of the award were discussed.

Representatives of labour and industry expressed their views on various issues.

There was frank and cordial exchange of views.

It was decided to adjourn the meeting till September 26.—UPI.

14 DEAD IN JAMMU FLOODS, SAYS PANT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

FOURTEEN deaths were reported from Doda area in Jammu province as a result of recent floods and there may have been some loss of lives in Kashmir valley but no figures are yet available, said the Union Home Minister, Pandit Pant, in the Lok Sabha today.

Pandit Pant, who was making a statement on the floods in Jammu and Kashmir in reply to a calling-attention motion by Mr. Radha Raman, said while accurate assessment of the damage and loss must necessarily wait it was clear that this would be heavy.

Many head of cattle had perished and the damage to crops is expected to be great.

The Chief Engineer (irrigation) of the State had reported that the system of protective bunds built at heavy cost since 1950 had been washed away and serious damage had been caused to other works, particularly to bridges, roads and canals in both parts of the state.

SRINAGAR: All sections of people in south-east Kashmir today assured Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad that they would co-operate with the Government in the rehabilitation of flood-affected people and repair of damaged canals, roads and river bunds.

"The State Government has authorised the Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars in the affected areas to render cash relief up to Rs. 500 and Rs 200 to needy persons.

The Government have also set up a central flood relief committee consisting, among others, of members of the state legislature, representing various shades of public opinion.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the committee for administering relief.

New Scheme For D.P.s In Orissa

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

Measures for executing the Dandakaranya scheme and also to rehabilitate displaced persons in another big plot of land round about Malkangiri in Orissa were outlined today by Mr. M. C. Khanna, Minister for Rehabilitation, at a meeting of the informal consultative committee of Parliament members.

Mr. Khanna informed the committee that an area of about 30,000 acres of land had been found round about Malkangiri, which, according to experts, was suitable for starting work immediately for rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan.—UPI

Debate On Plan

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs announced in Lok Sabha today that the debate on the Plan would take place on September 13.

He said that time permitting, the House would also discuss the food situation.

A discussion on the situation arising from the series of accidents to trains carrying explosives will be held on September 12 on a motion by Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy, a Congress member from Madras.—UPI.

More Funds For Family Planning

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

In furtherance of the Family Planning programme, grants amounting to Rs. 1,70,104 were sanctioned by the Ministry of Health during the period ending August 21, 1957.

The grants were made for the opening of new clinics, for maintenance of clinics already sanctioned and for research schemes.

M.P.'s Findings Over Cyprus

LONDON, September 7.

Greece would be prepared to agree to independence for Cyprus instead of union of the island with Greece, labour Member of Parliament Fenner Brockway said today.

Greece would agree to this if Cyprus so wished, he said.

Brockway, just back from a visit to Athens, was quoting statements by Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis.

Brockway, who also saw Archbishop Makarios, exiled Cypriot spiritual leader, said the Archbishop was ready to attend a conference with the British Government, and that the Cypriot delegation to such a conference would include Turkish Cypriots. UPI-AFP.

Bihar To Form Mandal Committees

PATNA, September 7.

The Working Committee of the B.P.C.C. at a meeting held at Sadaquat Ashram discussed the formation of the Mandal Committees in the State.

It was decided that representatives of the B.P.C.C. will visit different districts and submit a blue-print of the proposal of Mandal committees of the areas.—UPI.

Kuwatly To Visit Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, September 7.

Syrian President Shukri el Kuwatly is to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia, it was learned from diplomatic sources in Belgrade today.

The sources said Kuwatly would arrive at the end of the month.—UPI-AFP.

Centre Will Help U.P. Rural Varsity Move

NEW DELHI, September 7.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO ASSIST UTTAR PRADESH IN SETTING UP AN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY AT RUDRAPUR.

The Rudrapur University, the blueprint of which the State Government has already completed with the aid of a specialist from the United States Land-Grant College, is estimated to cost between Rs. 20,000,000 and Rs. 30,000,000.

The Uttar Pradesh Government has agreed to place its 16,000-acre Taraj Farm at the disposal of the university to help meet its recurring expenditure to a considerable extent.

FUNDS

No new Central allotment is likely to be made for establishing the university.

Funds previously allocated to the State for the expansion of agricultural and veterinary education have not been utilised; and it is proposed these may be diverted to the building of the University.

The setting up of the various departments of the university during the Second Plan period has, therefore to be phased so as not to exceed the Rs. 10,000,000 thus available.

The entire scheme is to be placed before the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry for sanction, before implementation.

Response to the Central suggestion to open such universities has been rather meagre from other States.

While Andhra Pradesh approached the Union Government for assistance but with no concreto scheme of its own, proposals made by the Punjab are known to have been at variance with principles laid down by the Centre. No other state has made any suggestion so far.—NAFEN.

Convicted For Defamation

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 7.

The Pondicherry correctional court convicted Mr. V. Subbiah, leader of the Opposition in the Pondicherry Representative Assembly to pay a fine of 25 francs for publishing defamatory articles against some police officials of the State, accusing them of partiality.

The magistrate, Mr. Gnani who delivered judgment, also ordered that the judgment might be published in two local journals, The New Voice and Trait Durion.

UK's Investment Policy Explained

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

British investment in India mainly through private sector would continue to be the policy of the Government, stated Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Mr. Alport, who arrived here from Singapore on an official visit to India, said in an interview that the British Government had great sympathy for India's second phase of development for which considerable external assistance would be required.

To a question, he said he would certainly be glad to discuss any proposal for mutual co-operation in this regard between India and the U. K. during his stay in New Delhi.

He would also enlighten his Government about problems facing India to implement her second five year Plan.—UPI.

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FINANCE CHRONICLE

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Local Stock Exchange was officially closed today, being Saturday, according to the new rules of the Exchange, announced some time back.

In private, the tone was steady. Tata Steel Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 164.50 and Indian Iron at Rs. 19. Bombay Dyeings were placed around Rs. 54.70.

CITY MARKETS CLOSED

All city markets remained entirely closed today on account of a Hindu Holiday—"Anant Chaturdashi."

Chartered Bank's Interim Dividend

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend for the current year of 7-1/2 per cent actual subject to Income tax. The dividend is payable on 27th September.

Capital Investment In Industries Highest In Bombay

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Nearly 30 per cent of productive capital invested in organised industries is concentrated in Bombay State, according to the Census of Indian Manufactures.

Out of the total proactive capital of Rs 7,877,600,000 invested in 29 industries during 1954, the share of Bombay was Rs 2.358,700,-000.

The share of West Bengal which housed the largest numer of factories however was only Rs 1,709,-000,000 or approximately 22 per cent of the total.

Bihar which ranked seventh with regard to the number of factories however occupied third position with a capital investment of Rs 960,500,000.

The amount of capital invested in industries in other States in order of importance was as follows: Uttar Pradesh Rs 731,000,-000, Madras Rs 593,800,000, Mysore Rs 253,100,000, Madhya Pradesh Rs 227,300,000, Andhra Rs 184,300,-000, Saurashtra Rs 165,400,000, Punjab Rs 159,500,000, Rajasthan Rs 118,100,000, Delhi Rs 105,400,-000, Orissa Rs 97,600,000, Travancore-Cochin Rs 83,800,000 PEPSU, Rs 68,100,000, and Assam Rs 40,-200,000

Out of the total capital invested during the year under review, fixed capital accounted for Rs 3,555,900,000 and working capital for Rs. 4,21,600,000.—NAFEN.

Assam's Petroleum Needs

DIGBOI, Sept. 6.

The quantum of crude oil put through the Assam Oil Company's refinery here has been running at a rate of 326,000 gallons a day recently it was authoritatively stated here.

Allowing for periodic overhauls, the refinery's average throughout for the first half of 1957 was 310,000 gallons a day i.e. 413,333 tons a year.

Working at full pressure, all the units turn out more than 13,580 gallons of oil products every hour.

Cochin Tea Sale

COCHIN, Sept. 6.

At Sale No. 24 held here this week, 1,605,122 lb of tea were on offer.

There was still a quantity of low-grown rush productions of poor appearance, but despite this the lots on offer sold well.

The quality and leaf appearance of teas from the remaining districts showed an all-round improvement but there were some plain liquoring mediums on offer. Against this there were many useful high-grown invoices which sold well and above valuation.

The sale opened to a strong general demand from both exporters and internal buyers for everything except plain liquoring mediums.

Prices were irregularly dearer for everything, particularly for low medium and medium BOPs which advanced five to 10 nP.

Good liquoring sorts met a strong demand and were considerably dearer.

There were no tippy teas on offer but black leaf fannings suitable for the Middle East met a better demand than has been in evidence for the past few weeks.

Whole leaf teas met a better demand and were generally dearer.

Quotations per lb were as follows: Plain BP Rs 1.40, Low Medium BOP Rs 1.50 to Rs 1.55, Medium BOP Rs 1.60, Good BOP Rs 2.00, and Well made black leaf OP. Rs. 2.50.—NAFEN.

Hapur Market

HAPUR, Sept. 7

Ready wheat Rs 15.50 to 16.50 Gram Rs 11.87 Barley Rs 10.75 Bejhar Rs 10.37 Maize Rs 12.25 Jowar Rs 9 to 11 Guwar Rs 11.75 Rice Basmati Rs 27 to 30 Mainpuri Rs 24 Peas Dara Green Rs 11.06 White Rs 12 Matar dal Rs 13.12 Arhar Rs 10.75 Arhar dal Rs 15.12 Urd Rs 17.50 to 18.50 Moong Rs 13.50 to 15 Masoor Rs 15.

Trade stocks wheat 39 Gram 47 Bejhar 11 Peas 40 Arhar 96 khatties.

Gur Pansera Rs 11 to 12 Crystal sugar wholesale mill delivery Jaswant Rs 33.50 Simbhauli Rs 33.75 Daurala Rs 34 to 34.81 Mansoorpur Rs 33.44 to 34.44 Rampur Rs 35.25 Retail Rs 37.25 Khendsari Rs 28 to 32.50.

Futures opening Peas Mangsir Rs 10.36 Arhar Mangsir Rs 11.10 Bairi Posh Rs 12.47 Urd Maha Rs 15.55 Moong Maha Rs 12.75 Gur Fagun Rs 11.84

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Sept. 7.

Coirvarn Beypore Rs 170/180. Quilandy Rs 190/200 Fibre Garbled Rs 160 Ungarbled Rs 140

Coconuts raw husked Rs 137 Unhusked Rs 145 Dry Rs 205 Coconut oil Rs 615 Copra Office Rs 415 Dilpasand Rs 420 Madrasnottam Rs 450.

Pepper Wynaad Rs 625 Country Rs 610 Dryeinger Rs 275 Coffee Robusta Rs 175

Timber Pali Rs 60/70 Junglewood Rs 40/50 Vellapine Rs 60/65 Benteak Rs 50/55 Teak Rs 100/125 Mango Rs 3/3.75 Teak Rs 20/27.50 Rosewood Rs 20/25.

Colombo Tea Sale

COLOMBO, Sept 6.

At this week's auction 6,693,360 lb of tea were on offer. Quality was attractive and there was an active demand.

Nuwara Eliya Teas: There was a more limited selection with quality continuing to improve. Prices were generally dearer.

High Grown Teas: Quality showed an improvement from most High Grown districts. There was an active demand. Dimbula type BOP's were often 20 to 30 cents per lb dearer with Uvas generally showing a further substantial advance, though last week's top price of Rs 8 per lb was not exceeded. Second grade brokens with quality showed a sharp advance and plainer brokens were generally 10 to 15 cents per lb dearer. Leaf grades were also in very strong demand.

Medium Grown Teas: Uva teas met with keen competition and better Mediums from other districts were 10 cents per lb dearer. Lower Mediums also showed an advance of five to eight cents per lb both for leaf and brokens.

Lower Grown Teas: Bold leaf BOPs were firm, but tippy teas continued to advance in price and the small leaf BOPs were often five cents per lb dearer. Orange Pekoes were an active market at an advance of about 10 cents per lb while Pekoes were slightly dearer.

Fannings: Uva Fannings were again dearer but the best Dimbula Fannings were irregular. Other High and Medium Grown Fannings with improved quality advanced in price. Low Grown black leaf Fannings were fully firm at last week's rates while tippy sorts were dearer.

Off Grades: All useful liquoring teas met with strong competition at dearer rates. There was rather less enquiry for the plainest sorts.—NAFEN.

Ceylon Tea Exports

COLOMBO, Sept. 6.

Tea exports from Ceylon during the first half of the current year were higher at 193,330,000 lb. compared with 174,670,000 lb. in the corresponding period of 1956.

The increase in exports, which was evenly shared by all countries is attributed to the large crop which showed an increase of 26,500,000 lb. during the period under review.

Exports to the United Kingdom rose from 72,250,000 lb. in January-June, 1956, to 75,320,-000 lb. during the corresponding period of this year, and those to the United States at 23,760,000 lb. were higher by more than 5,000,000 lb. Off-take by Canada also improved from 8,970,000 lb. to 9,770,-000 lb.

Shipments to Australia at 16,030,-000 lb. showed an increase of nearly 2,000,000 lb, but those to New Zealand were practically unchanged at 8,430,000 lb.

Exports to Egypt and Africa were also higher at 7,310,000 lb. and 20,350,000 lb., compared with 6,530,000 lb. and 16,080,000 lb., respectively, in January-June, 1956.

Though off-take by the Continental countries was a shade lower at 6,570,000 lb., all other countries increased their imports from 22,520,000 lb. to 25,780,-000 lb.—NAFEN.

Jute Industry In Thailand

CALCUTTA, Sept 6.

Thailand will be able to meet two-thirds of its total requirements of gunny bags by the end of the current year, according to reports received from India's trade representative in Bangkok.

At present about 6,000,000 bags are produced by Thai factories against Thailand's annual requirement of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 bags.

The capacity of one factory, however, is being expanded with additional plant, while another new factory is being planned. It is expected that these two factories will go into full production by the end of the year.

With a view to encouraging the indigenous industry, importers are required to purchase one locally-made bag for every three bags imported, under a notification issued by the Thai Government in March, 1956.

Although this restriction was relaxed in August last year, allowing imports of five bags against the purchase of one locally-manufactured bag, there has been a progressive decline in imports of bags from India, which is Thailands main supplier at present.—NAFEN.

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

TIN: Sept 92.50 Oct 92.37-1/2 Nov 92 Dec 91.87-1/2 May 91.87-1/2.

ZINC: Sept 9.55 Oct 9.60 Nov 9.65 Dec 9.70 Jan 9.75 Mar high 9.82 low 9.82 close 9.80 May 9.85 July 9.88 sales four lots.

COPPER: Sept high 24.15 low 24.15 close 24.10 Oct 24.15 Dec 24.30 Jan 24.35 Mar 24.40 May 24.45 July 24.50 sales 37 lots.

LEAD: Sept 13.55 July 13.50.

SUGAR: Oct 4.55 Jan 4.15 Mar 4.02 May 4.00 July 4.02 Oct 3.90 sales 385 lots.

WALL STREET: Gen electric 65-1/4 Gen Motors 42.1/8 U S Steel 64-5/8 Studpack 5-3/4 U S Steel Pref 142 Anaconda 52-1/2.

CHICAGO Wheat Sept 218-1/2 Dec 224 Sept 218-7/8 Dec 224-3/4 March 227-5/8 May 222-3/4 July 206-1/2.

KRUPP IS STILL IN MILLIONS

BONN, Sept. 7

Krupp, of Essen, theoretically broken up by the Allies' anti-cartel moves at the end of the war, keep up their fantastic come-back with a total turnover of all combines amounting to £258,000,000 in 1956.

An analysis of the group's latest figures shows that even when its oil, steel and coal interests are left out, turnover came to just over £160,000,000.

This compares with £136,000,000 in 1955.

Last year's exports for the entire group came to £31,000,000, beating the £24,000,000 reached in 1955 by 30 per cent.

Last year's new investments came to £8,500,000, against just under £6,000,000 in 1955.

At the beginning of 1956, the group employed 45,517 workers.

By the end of the year, the total had risen to 50,613, with a further increase to 53,674 at the end of June this year.—NAFEN.

Polish Mission To Belgrade

WARSAW, Sept. 7.

Polish Communist Party chief Vladislav Gomulka and Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz will head a nine-member Polish delegation which is to leave Warsaw on a visit to Belgrade next Tuesday.

The delegation will also include Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki and Agriculture Minister Edvard Ochab, both members of the Communist Party Politburo.—UPI-AFP.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The market was steady with most traders hesitant prior to Government, September cotton report coming next Monday. Nearby deliveries were steady on mill buying. Balance of market was slightly lower on scattered liquidation. Later deferred cotton months continued to ease on New Orleans selling and other liquidation. Nearby deliveries were steady.

New York closed up one to five points. New Orleans closed up one to six points.

NEW YORK	High	Low	Close
October	33.75	33.70	33.74
December	33.68	33.62	33.67
March	33.95	33.89	33.95
May	33.93	33.84	33.93
July	33.54	33.44	33.52
October	32.75	32.61	32.71
December	32.69	32.54	32.65
Spot			35.00
NEW ORLEANS			
October	33.73	33.72	33.72
December	33.67	33.62	33.67
March	33.94	33.90	33.94
May	33.94	33.92	33.94
July	.....	.....	33.53
October	.....	.....	32.74
December	.....	.....	32.67
Spot	.....	.....	3315.

BEA PLACE BIG ORDER

LONDON, Sept. 7.

British European Airways have placed a firm order for six Comet IVB jet airliners manufactured by the de Havilland Aircraft Company.

They will begin work with B.E.A. in 1960.

Although no official announcement has been made concerning the amount of money involved, it is believed that the planes are costing £9,000,000.

Over short stages, the Comet IVB cruises at up to 545 miles an hour when travelling at ap optimum height of 23,500 feet.

When it rises to 38,000-42,000 feet the cruising speed is cut to about 500 miles an hour although it flies a longer distance with the same pay-load.—NAFEN.

Soviet Bid For Control In Syria

SMALL TOWN SHOOTS TO PROMINENCE

LONDON, September 7.

A SMALL TOWN LOOKING OUT ON THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM THE SYRIAN COASTLINE, 30 MILES TO THE SOUTH OF TURKEY'S FRONTIER, IS COMING INTO PROMINENCE.

Latakia, Syria's chief port—population according to current reference books a little over 105,000—and best-known to foreigners for the fragrant tobacco named after it, has become a focal point of "Kruschev aid" as opposed to "Eisenhower aid" in West Asia.

Latakia, according to reports, is to belinked by a major highway with the interior of Syria, notably the city of Aleppo 100 miles inland.

The highway is to be constructed with money supplied by the Soviet Union and with the aid of technicians provided by Russia.

This highway would run close to the Turkish frontier.

The same reports say Russia will finance and help to build a new railway in Syria between Latakia and El Jezireh, an important centre of agriculture on the Euphrates River El Jezireh is also near the frontier with Turkey.

INTERNAL LINKS

Syria's internal communications down to the present time have not been impressive.

The Hejaz Railway runs southward from Damascus to Jordan. There is a narrow-gauge line from Damascus over the Lebanese frontier to Beirut.

This connects in the Lebanon with the standard-gauge line that links Tripoli (Lebanon) via Homs Hama and Aleppo in Syria with Nusaybin on the Turkish frontier—which is here within a few miles of the Iraqi frontier also.

On the face of it, these new communication links should prove a strong stimulus to Syria's economy if and when they come into existence.

A few days ago the responsible Teheran paper 'Farman' referring to the flow of Communist arms and munitions into West Asian countries as showing Russia's absorbing desire for a firm foothold in this area, declared: "The Russians have never lost any chance to implement Peter the Great's plan for securing a warm water port."

IDEAL POINT

A glance at the map shows how ideally from the Soviet point of view Latakia would fill this role.

It faces the Mediterranean immediately opposite the great NATO base of Cyprus.

And at the other end of an arc, which sweeps round the southern outlet from the Black Sea through the Aegean and embraces the southern coast of Turkey and the Greek islands, lies Communist-dominated Albania, where Russia already has a submarine and air base which by all accounts is being rapidly developed.

With Latakia and Valona, in Albania, both operative under her control, Russia would be well in the warm water and would have a strategic hold on both Asian and European outlets.

PAK HAND DENIED IN MALAYAN STATE PLAN

LONDON, September 7.

A SUGGESTION that the Pakistani jurist who served on Malaya's Constitutional Commission, had "prompted" Malay leaders to ask for an Islamic State is denied by the Independent Federation's Information Officer here, Mr. Mohamed Sopiee.

In a letter to the Manchester Guardian, he seeks to correct remarks in that paper's recent editorial, which referred to "suspicions about the democratic nature" of independent Malaya and said the Pakistan jurist prompted Malay leaders to ask for an Islamic State, a title which "will annoy the Chinese and Indian citizens."

Mr. Sopiee points out that "though Islam is recognised in the Constitution as the religion of the Independent Federation of Malaya, Malaya is not an Islamic state like the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Malaya is a secular State.

"The position of Islam is similar to that of the Anglican Church in relation to England, and no more.

"It is also not correct to say that Malaya's leaders were prompted by the Pakistan jurist."

INDIAN SUPPORT

Mr. Sopiee says the proposal that Islam be recognised as the religion of the Federation was included in the proposals put forward by the Alliance with the support of the Chinese and Indians as represented by the Malayan Chinese Association and the Malayan Indian Congress in the Alliance.

Thus, the suggestion that the Chinese and Indians would be annoyed was "not true."

The journal, commenting, said the proposal for defining Islam as the State religion was not included in the original proposals but added subsequently.

If Chinese and Indian parties in the Alliance did not demur, it could hardly be supposed they regarded the addition with enthusiasm."—NAFEN.

CHINESE WRITERS SNUBBED

PEKING, Sept. 7

The Union of China Writers has "exposed" three more "anti-Party" writers belonging to the "anti-Party literary group" headed by writers Ting Ling and Chen Chih-sia, Peking radio said yesterday.

They are: Li Yu-jan, Ai-ching and Pai Li-ang.

Li Yu-jan, the radio said, was "over-elated" when the "Hungarian incident" occurred for he had believed that "the emergence of an anti-Communist tide on the international scene was at hand."

Chen Chen-han, professor at Peking University and assistant chairman of the University's democratic league committee, was also under heavy attack in the anti-rightist campaign." — UPI-AFP.

Shorter Week Demand

LONDON, Sept. 7

The achievement of a shorter working week is almost certain to be adopted as one of the immediate tasks for Britain's Trades Union Congress.

The main motion on the subject to be considered calls for fewer hours, with no loss of pay.

Eight hours a day and 40 a week are suggested as the maximum.

Unions known to be in favour of such a move include those representing workers in shipbuilding, mining, building and rail transport.

They command the votes of about 6,000,000 members.

Some have already started negotiations inside their own industries for a shorter week.

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions—a group made up of 39 individual unions—is known to be in favour of banning overtime if the employers do not concede this point. —NAFEN.

Santha Rama Rau's New Book

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

A new book by Indian author Santha Rama Rau will be published in the United States next month.

A visit to the countries of Southeastern Asia is the basis of the new book which Miss Rau has titled "View to the Southeast."

She describes Indonesia, Burma, the Philippines, Ceylon, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand as they are today and gives the background history necessary for understanding their present ways.

The book will be published by Harper on October 2.

U. S. FIRMS INVITED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

The Commerce Department announced yesterday that U.S. bidders have been invited to submit bids on construction projects in India, Turkey and the Belgian Congo, totalling nearly 12.8 million dollars.

The Indian project, estimated to cost 4,843,650 dollars, provides for construction of dock walls, quay aprons and other related works necessary for the building of a wet dock in Madras Harbour.

Bevan For Moscow

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Aneuran Bevan, British Labour Party treasurer and foreign policy expert left London yesterday by air Wrsaw and Moscow.

After spending four days in Poland, Bevan is scheduled to go to the Soviet Union where he hopes to meet Soviet leaders in Crimea.

Bevan said that he intended to discuss "the international situation, the prospects of peace, the possibility of settlement of West Asian and German affairs and to see their reactions.—UPI-AFP.

Egypt Seeks Entry To World Union

LONDON, Sept. 7

The Interparliamentary Union (British Group) said here yesterday that a cable had been received from Cairo saying an Egyptian parliamentary delegation would like to attend the Union's conference opening here on September 12.

Egypt withdrew from the Interparliamentary Union four years ago and is now apparently applying for re-admission.

An application would presumably be made on the ground that the recent elections in Egypt gave the country a "National Assembly"—all members having been approved in advance by President Nasser's military regime.

The Council of the Interparliamentary Union will debate Egypt's qualifications for re-admission at the beginning of next week before the conference opens.

Delegations from Russia and some other Communist countries are due to attend.—NAFEN.

UN Council Appeals To Jordan, Israel

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Sept. 7.

The Security Council yesterday adjourned sine die discussion on the Jordan-Israeli dispute on the Jerusalem no-man's land.

The Council asked the United Nations Chief of Staff in Palestine to submit a report on the basis of this dispute within a fortnight.

The Council also asked both parties to abstain from any action which might increase tension in the area.—UPI-AFP.

Zorin Accuses West

N.A.T.O. IS ITCHING FOR A WAR

LONDON, September 7.

ADDRESSING REPORTERS AFTER THE DISARMAMENT SUB-COMMITTEE WAS ADJOURNED 'SINCE DIE' TODAY, SOVIET DELEGATE ZORIN SAID THAT TO HALT NUCLEAR TESTS, ALL THAT WAS NEEDED WAS THE DESIRE TO DO SO.

Western Governments represented on the sub-committee did not have this desire.

Zorin accused the Western Powers of blocking agreement on the reduction of armed forces, conventional arms and military budgets, on the cessation of nuclear tests, on a ban on the use of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons, and on the progressive liquidation of military bases on foreign territory.

This all proved, he said, that the Western Powers did not wish for fundamental agreement on disarmament.

The membership of the Sub-Committee did not help its work since four of the five Powers represented on it were members of the North Atlantnc Treaty Organisation (NATO) which, he said, was preparing for another war in which termo-nuclear weapons would be used.

Zorin said the Soviet Government was in favour of the cessation of the production of nuclear weapons.

Replying afterwards to questions, Zorin refused to list which members of the United Nations he would like to see represented at the Disarmament Sub-Committee.

He said he thought other continents should be represented such as Asia, Africa and South America.

U.S. ACCUSED

Zorin accused the United States and other Western Powers on the Sub-Committee of "collusion" with other members of the NATO including West Germany.

He said they refused to listen to the views of the Indian Government which had asked to be heard by the Sub-Committee.

This proved, he said, that the Western Powers had no wish to achieve a result on disarmament.

Zorin said disarmament problems should no longer be debated in such a narrow framework, and in private but rather with the participation of all States vitally interested in disarmament problems.

The Soviet union would do everything possible to end the present deadlock and the armaments race.

Zorin made it clear that he still opposed the Western proposal to link a halt in nuclear tests with a ban on the production of nuclear materials.

He would leave London for Moscow on Sunday, but that he did not yet know if he would have to go to New York for the United Nations General Assembly session.

The disarmament talks had failed because the Western Powers 'have no intention of embarking on the road to real disarmament."

After a session which lasted for nearly six months, the Sub-Committee adjourned without setting a date or place for their next meeting.

He said that the next meeting should not be held until after the General Assembly of the United Nations had finished its discussion on the disarmament questions.

Mr. Jules Moch, French Delegation leader, declared that the Soviet delegation assumed a heavy responsibility in this matter.

He said the French delegation would never abandon its effort to achieve disarmament.

Mr. Ritchie, leader of the Canadian delegation said he was sure the medium sized and smaller powers in the General Assembly would find the Western proposals eminently reasonable.

Mr. Harold Stassen, leader of the United States delegation, maintained that substantial progress had been made.

The British delegation leader said "real disarmament will never be achieved as long as it is sought as a means of military or political advantage.

"Real disarmament must give a roughly comparable increase of security to all, and must demand roughly comparable sacrifices from all.

"I believe w eachieve such a balance in the Western proposals, but it is the lack of such balance that constitutes our main objection to the Soviet proposals.—UPI-AFP.

Moch Wants Reciprocal Concessions

LONDON, Sept. 7.

French delegate Jules Moch summed up the general impression left by six months of disarmament talks today when he told the final conference session that, "beginning no doubt, with excessive hope, the Disarmament Sub-Committee session is ending in a new impasse accompanied by the breath of cold war."

Moch recalled that unanimity was required to achieve any disarmament.

"This means that there can be no progress in the United Nations, where the discussion will now continue, unless there are reciprocal concessions."

The five Powers meeting in London have not been able to arrive at these concessions.

According to diplomatic observers here, the balance-sheet of the session which ended today includes, however, two positive elements:

1. For the first time in five years, the Western Powers have been able to agree on a joint plan, presented in the name of 15 powers, the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. This was not the case with the Anglo-French plans of 1954-1956.

BASIC ISSUES

2. For the first time, East-West disarmament talks have made it possible to define and study the fundamental divergencies.

The talks also showed a real common desire to seek agreement.

The tone of recent sessions is explained by the proximity of the United Nations General Assembly meeting, scheduled to begin this month.

The divergencies have been summed up in this way:

(A) Prohibition of nuclear arms. The Russians want "unconditional" prohibition. The West insists on one exception, which is expressly provided in the United Nations Charter: the case of defence against aggression.

If this exception is not recognised, absolute prohibition of nuclear weapons would reward aggression.

(B). A halt in nuclear tests. The Russians see this as the first measure to be taken. The West feels this would not slow down the arms race and wants it to be accompanied by a further measure.

(C). This further measure is a halt in the production of nuclear arms, accompanied by destruction of nuclear weapons stockpiles.

The West rejects such destruction as impossible to supervise, as long as there is no climate of international confidence.—UPI-AFP.

EXCLUSIVE TO AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Sept. 6.

A new plant is being established in Sydney by the British Motor Corporation for producing a new Australian car built solely for Australian conditions.

The plant will cost about £12,000,000 and, said a spokesman, should be capable of producing 1,000 vehicles a week.

At the present moment there is no question of exporting the model. "If," said the spokesman, "Australia expects us to export cars, we will do so. But for the time being this country will be our market.

We estimate that within the next six to 10 years Australia will have one car for every three people—the same rate as in the United States.

At the moment, Australia is one of the most car-minded countries in the world, with one car for every 4.4 people."—NAFEN.

CUBA QUIET

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 7.

The city of Cienfuegos was quiet today, after violent fighting between Cuban army forces and rebels yesterday in which an estimated 100 rebels were killed.

Army losses were set at 12 died and 13 wounded.

Among the victims killed were some 15 non-combatants. Police and army forces continue to search the city for hidden rebels. —UPI-AFP.

Rail Guard Knew D-Day Plans Ahead

LONDON, September 7.

A QUIETLY spoken railway guard, 65-year-old Stanley Hendra, yesterday jolted World War II leaders of the calibre of President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill by disclosing a piece of information which he has kept to himself for 13 years.

Hendra claims that at a time when the plans for invading German-occupied France via Normandy were a closely guarded secret known only to people at the very top as well as a small group of extremely senior military and naval leaders, he was aware of the details of what was being projected.

ENVELOPE FOUND

"D-Day" for the Normandy invasion was June 6, 1944.

Hendra says that a few months before the landings, while he was engaged on the routine job of inspecting compartments in a train going to Cornwall, he found a bulky envelope on a first class seat.

The envelope marked "secret" contained plans for the invasion, including charts of the French coast line and names of regiments taking part in the landings.

Everything was there about the invasion—except the actual date. On the envelope was the name of an American general.

Hendra officially reported the find, but said nothing beyond this.

He did not even reveal to members of his family the secret that he had come across.

But now he has retired and decided that the moment to tell has come.

Spokesmen for the War Office and the American Services in London said they had no knowledge of the incident.—NAFEN

Thief Grabs Deadly Dagger

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

A SEVENTH CENTURY ORIENTAL DAGGER, ITS 16-INCH BLADE TIPPED WITH A RARE POISON, HAS BEEN STOLEN FROM THE RIVERDALE APARTMENT OF AN INDONESIAN CONSULAR OFFICIAL.

The weapon, known as a kris, and its ornamental teakwood scabbard are worth an estimated dol. 3,000, but police warned that the thief, possibly a youth, might never know the lethal nature of his unique loot.

"It is very bad luck to steel one of them," said the owner, Mr. Koesmartone Prawotoadikoesoemo who is deputy chief of the Supply Mission at the Indonesian Consul General's office here.

The Indonesian official's ground-floor apartment was burgled while he, his wife and two children were visiting friends in New Canaan, Conn.

The kris and scabbard were taken from a drawer in a dresser in the parents' bedroom.

A smaller kris was left in the dresser drawer.

The only other thing missing was about dol 2 in coins taken from the top of a bureau in the children's bedroom.

'BATH' IN HERBS

The owner said the dagger has been in his family for generations By custom it is sent to a monk once a year for a "bath" in poisonous herbs

But this particular kris has not had such a "bath" in three years so its potency may be diminished. he said.

The stolen dagger has a handle of teakwood and ivory on which are carved figures animals and flowers.

The blade has a lion's head engraved in gold near the handle with Javanese or Sanskrit characters on the other side.

The teak wood scabbard is covered with gold plate and embossed with a floral and forest scene.—NAFEN.

TUC WANTS TAKE-OVER OF STEEL

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The 89th British Trades Union Congress which has been meeting in Blackpool (Lancashire) ended yesterday with emphasis on stronger support for Labour Government.

A resolution passed yesterday said that trades' unions must work for a labour victory at the next British elections.

The Congress expressed a wish for a more sweeping nationalisation programme than that published recently by Labour leader Hugh Gaitskell, and would like to see nationalisation of water supplies and of the machine-tool, aircraft and other industries in addition to the re-nationalisation of the steel and road transport industries which were returned to private enterprise by the Conservative Government.

The Congress also unanimously voted in favour of British association with the European Common Market, thus rejecting views of left wing Labour Aneurin Bevan who opposes it.

The Communists gained no ground.—UPI-AFP.

"Mother Of The Year" Is Childless

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A 40-year-old woman, Mrs. Delia Stover, who has no children of her own, has just been elected "American Mother of the Year in Europe."

There is nothing very mysterious about the reason why Mrs. Stover got the vote of the United States Services in Europe for she has a family of four adopted children—a 10-year-old boy, who is a Red Indian; a five-year-old Eskimo lad; and four-month-old German twin girls.

In London—a trip which is part of the prize for gaining the title—Mrs. Stover, wife of Army Sergeant Stover, said that she and her husband were stationed in Alaska when they adopted the two boys. The twins were adopted in Munich—where the sergeant and Mrs. Stover are now stationed.

Does her mixed family offer any problems? "No," said Mrs. Stover. "It doesn't take any special knowledge other than being a mother. Children are children everywhere."

Will she adopt any more children? Mrs. Stover, once a lawyer and Secretary to former U.S. President Harry Truman, laughed and said: "We may make it six."—NAFEN.

"Keep Kerala's Name Fair" Ministers Say

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

An exhortation to all Malayalees residing outside Kerala State to so conduct themselves as to keep the fair name and high reputation of Kerala, and also act as the cultural ambassador of Kerala in areas they happened to reside, was made by the Kerala Ministers, Prof. Joseph Mundaserry and Mr. V. R. Krishna Ayyar, while addressing the 18th annual Malayalee conference here this evening.

Prof. Mundaserry, Kerala Education Minister, advised Malayalees residing outside the State to live in unity, and strive to serve the needs of the people among whom they lived.

He said that Malayalees residing outside Kerala should watch with interest the progress the people of Kerala were making.

The Minister said that the rights of the lingustic minorities in Kerala were well protected by the government.

Mr. V. R. Ayyar, Kerala Law Minister, exhorted Malayalees outside the State to contribute their mite towards the economic prosperity and cultural progress of the people of Kerala.—UPI.

Ganapati Fete Ends Here

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Over five lakhs of people today participated in Ganapati immersion ceremony at Chowpatty and other sea shores in the city.

Today being the last day of the 10-day Ganapati festival, thousands of Ganapati idols were taken out in processions from different parts of the city.

Most of these idols were taken Chowpatty for immersion.

The police had made adequate arrangements to prevent traffic jams.

In the vast gathering at Chowpatty several childrens were lost, but the police had made special arrangements to collect them and restore them to their relatives.

During the festival several organisations and ward committees arranged programmes of dance, drama, music and kirtan in their areas.

Train Mishap: Six Killed

BRIGNON, France, Sept. 7.

Six persons were killed and about 100 injured when a Paris Nimes express train left the rails today at Nozieres-Brignon.

The locomotive, tender, postal car and a passenger coach turned over and three other coaches jumped the rails.

Teams of doctors and nurses were quickly mobilised and sent to the scene.

The crash occurred 15 miles from Nimes.—UPI-AFP.

Nationalisation Of Suez Has Long History

PARIS, September 7.

EGYPTIAN plans to nationalise the Suez Canal dated back to 1952, Ali Sabri, President Gamal Abdel Nasser's chief political adviser, revealed in the semi-official weekly "Al Ahrir" received here today.

Action was speeded up following withdrawal of the American promise of funds for building the Aswan Dam, he said.

Plans for nationalisation began seriously to be examined in 1954 and it was decided soon afterwards to proceed by gradual stages covering five years, so that the canal would be fully nationalised in 1960, Sabri said.

In an interview with the editor-in-charge of "Al Tahrir" Sabri said that Nasser had asked him to find means of carrying out nationalisation legally.

The greatest difficulty was to collect information based on the former Universal Suez Canal Company's records, disclosing its real aims and objects vis-a-vis Egypt's status.

Sabri revealed that to do this he placed men of his own in the Company's workshops and this made it clear to Egypt's leaders that management of the canal was not as complicated as Egypt had been led to suppose.

It was then that plans for gradual nationalisation were drawn up.

Sabri also said that he went to London in August last year after the nationalisation of the canal as observer at the Suez Canal Users' Conference with the aim of making the conference fail.

"I consider I succeeded in my task," he said, "since world opinion considered the Western Allied intervention shortly afterwards as aggression against a peaceful state."—UPI-AFP.

New Law On Food Soon

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

The Government of India is understood to have decided to take powers to compel stockists to sell food grains to the Government.

A Bill to this effect is expected to be introduced in Parliament next week.

The decision appears to be the sequel to a petition filed in the Calcutta High Court by a stockist challenging the rights of the State Government to compel stockists to sell rice to the Government alone. —UPI.

With five arrests at Digboi on Friday five at Dibrugarh and six at Tipling the total number of arrests in connection with oil refinery satyagraha rose to 367 in Dibrugarh sub-division.

Panama To Check Vessels

BALBOA, Panama, Sept. 7.

Nautical inspectors representing the Republic of Panama will be permitted to board and check vessels of Panamanian registry while the ships are in Canal Zone waters.

Panama's merchant marine has grown since the war.

The country is considered one of the leading maritime nations offering flags of convenience.

The inspection agreement makes it clear that the inspectors will limit themselves to the observance of health and safety standards, living conditions of crews, the examination of licenses and certificates held by seafarers and related duties.

The regulations of the Canal Zone Government stem from an agreement reached between the United States and Panama.

The inspectors will be permitted for at least one year.

The Canal Company outlined the functions of the inspectors.

"They shall not include enforcement of laws, regulations or requirements within the Canal Zone, or the levying, collection or receipt within the Canal Zone of fees, fines, taxes or charges or collections of any character," it said.—NAFEN.

BEST KANNADA PLAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A panel of four judges acclaimed 'Sahodari' as the best Kannada play out of four in the Inter-Collegiate Drama competition held at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan under the auspices of Kala Kendra.

The play had among its cast Miss Kunda Nadkarni, Miss Sharada Rao and Miss Indu Nandodkar.

It won thunderous applause from the audience.

The plays, according to the order of merit, were: 'Sahodari' by S. N. D. T. College, 'Kshma Bali' by Siddharth Arts College, 'Narada Garva Banga' by Government Law College and 'Hennu Partu' by Bhavan's College.

Miss America Pageant

All smiles upon their arrival in Atlantic city last Monday for the Miss America pageant are these six beauties. Front row: Nancy Elizabeth Morris, (left), "Miss Maryland," and Jennie Rebecca Blatchford, "Miss Pennsylvania." Back row left to right: Astrid Papamichael, "Miss New York City"; June Roberta Cook, "Miss District of Columbia"; Rebecca Ann Lee, "Miss Virginia," and Janet Marie Ressler, "Miss New Jersey."

LARGEST BOTANICAL GARDEN OPENS IN S. AMERICA

VINA DEL MAR, Chile, Sept. 7.

A LARGE private estate near here has become the first botanical garden on the west coast of South America and a foremost tourist attraction.

Formerly the hobby of a wealthy Chilean horticulturist, the 1,000-acre park has been donated to the Government for the enjoyment of the public and tourists.

Known as the Parque del Salitre and formerly as "El Olivar," the tract holds the largest collection of flowers and plants on the continent's west coast.

It also has specimens from many other areas.

Among its collections are beds of roses arranged to show their development from the Chilean wild rose to the largest and most exotic cultivated varieties.

The park's pine groves, representing species from many parts of the world, have attracted wide interest since the huge gardens were begun some 30 years ago.

Because of the mild year-round temperature and moisture content of the area, Parque del Salitre has been found ideal for a state botanical garden.

Among the new plantings are specimens from distant Oceanic regions, such as Australia and nearby Eastern Island.

Though separated by 4,000 miles of ocean, the flora of these areas bear marked similarities with native Chilean plant life and suggest an ancient territorial connection.

A joint budget provided by Valparaiso, Vina del Mar and the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile have created a new and valuable source of information on Southern Hemisphere plants.—NAFEN.

A 'Dwarf' In The Making

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

An American company is planning to market a dwarf nuclear reactor for £19,500.

The company, Atomics International, an offshoot of an American aviation company, say the reactor can be operated by one man and is of use in schools and medical and industrial laboratories.

The reactor, cylindrical in shape, is eight feet high, with a diameter of eight feet.

The core is a stainless steel sphere, a foot in diameter, containing a solution of uranyl sulphate.

A shield of lead, housed in a water tank, surrounds the sphere.—NAFEN.

Day-Long Battle With Reds

RANGOON, Sept. 7.

A 24-hour battle between a strong band of Communist rebels and police and civil guards at a market town near Pegu, central Burma, was reported today.

The Communists attacked the town in the early hours of Thursday morning.

The civic guards fought stubbornly while calling for help.

A police detachment sent to their aid was intercepted by the rebels, and the detachment had to ask for reinforcements.

The fight raged all day on Thursday, and did not end until the early hours of yesterday morning.

No further details have yet been received in Rangoon.—UPI-AFP.

DESAI SEES PUBLIC, PRIVATE SECTORS AS COMPLEMENTARY

NEW DELHI, September 7.

MR. MORARJI DESAI, Minister for Commerce and Industry, said here today that the public and private sectors of industry were complementary to each other and were necessary for the overall industrial development of the country.

Mr. Desai was inaugurating the first meeting of the co-ordination committee for industrial projects in the public sector.

The committee has been set up by the Government to consider common problems confronting the various industries in the public sector.

In considering the question of industrial development in the public and private sectors, Mr. Desai said, it must be borne in mind that in the field of production of capital goods, machinery and producers' goods, the country had just made a beginning.

Currently machinery and capital goods were being imported at the rate of Rs. 135 crores a year.

By the end of the Second Plan the demand for machinery and capital goods was expected to rise to Rs. 250 crores, to Rs. 300 crores a year.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

As a result of the wise and far-sighted industrial policy, followed during the decade since independence, the rate of production of machinery and capital goods had now risen from hardly anything to the figure of Rs. 35 crores a year.

Mr. Desai said that in spite of this progress there was a gap between the indigenous demand and production of machinery.

"It is these vital sectors of industrial economy in which the Government has to move fast to fill the big gap," Mr. Desai added.

He had no doubt that, given an efficient, progressive and open-minded management, all the public sector industries would yield good dividends and returns both in terms of commercial returns as well as the strengthening of the national economy.

The real and only answer to the country's economic problems lay in greater production.

"We have to get the maximum out of the existing capacity of our factories and we have also to add and extend the production capacity of our units."

With a high rate of domestic production of cotton and jute textiles and drugs, cement and steel, machinery and capital goods, we would not have to worry very much either about our domestic prices or our external payments, he said.

Referring to the special problems confronting the units in the public sector, he said that to this "existing family" of nine industries would be added 15 to 20 new plants dring the Second Plan period.

These would include more fertiliser factories, a machine building plant and foundry forge shop and heavy machine tool works and mining machinery plant.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Referring to the problem of foreign exchange faced by these units, Mr. Desai said, "To meet these real difficulties we are rephasing some of our projects.

"This may mean in some cases somewhat slowing down of the tempo, which is no doubt necessary to enabe us to recoup for the future progress of all these projects."

Mr. Desai advised the members of the Committee to review continuously the production programmes of the different units in the light of new developments, trends of production and the demand in the country.

They had to continuously rethink, expand or adjust their production programmes so that these industries could be more useful to the national economy and more profitable as business enterprises.

He also emphasised the need for co-ordination between production and sales.

The Minister disclosed that a proposal to establish a central organisation in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was under consideration.

The organisation would help the boards of the different units in solving problems of production, sales, purchase, personnel and other technical issues.

It would act as a co-ordinating and guiding link between the projects and the Government.

This organisation would be assisted, from time to time, by experts in the country and abroad to evaluate the work of each unit periodically so that they could have an independent assessment of their work.—UPI.

STATION MASTERS MEET

Regret Over Strike Withdrawal

NAGPUR, Sept. 7.

The special convention of the All India Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters' Association, after a stormy debate lasting five hours here today, decided not to go on strike from September 15 "due to unavoidable circumstances."

The convention, however, directed the central executive committee and action committee of the Association to chalk out "all possible lines of action for realising our reasonable demands by resorting to any form of movement necessary for the purpose including strike."

The convention was attended by 65 delegates drawn from various railway zones, claiming to represent 27,000 station masters and assistant station masters. Only one delegate voted against the resolution ruling out the strike.

Mr. Hari Singh, vice-president, presided over the convention in the absence of the Association president, Mr. B. S. Murthy, MP. It was inaugurated by Mr. Sadhan Gupta, Communist M.P.

The strike notice served by the Association after the Calcutta conference was provisionally withdrawn by the central executive committee on August 9 in response to the Prime Minister's appeal and the subsequent appointment of the Pay Commission.

The convention was summoned at Nagpur purely to ratify the decision of the central executive committee.

CRITICISM

However, when the debate on the executive resolution commenced this afternoon, delegate after delegate began to criticise the action of the executive committee and the president in compromising the Association's position.

The general body did not appear to be in a mood to ratify the executive's resolution withdrawing the strike notice.

The consensus of opinion was that the Association should only postpone their strike till November 15 when other railway staff also would be downing tools, instead of totally withdrawing the notice.

So the resolution was amended, so as not to contain any reference to the withdrawal of the strike notice.

The main demands of the Association are recognition for their union, negotiating facilities, better pay scales, rent-free quarters and liberal medical and educational facilities.—UPI.

28 ARRESTS IN RAIPUR

RAIPUR, Sept. 7.

A special investigating squad investigating 62 offences of looting and arson at the Gass Memorial Centre and an attempt to kill the district police prosecutor and to assault public servants has arrested 28 persons.

Searches were conducted by the squad at a number of places and 90 articles removed from the Gass Memorial Centre by anti-social elements were seized. The squad is interrogating a large number of people.

The police also arrested seven persons including one Press correspondent at Bagbahara in connection with a minor incident in which the students' procession taken out to condemn the police firing on August 26 last burned the windows and furniture of the rural church there.—UPI.

NEHRU'S CHEQUE FOR FLOOD-HIT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

Mr. Nehru has sent a cheque for Rs. one lakh from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to the Kashmir Premier, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad for helpless flood sufferers in Jammu and Kashmir.

The State Premier, who is also chairman of the Kashmir Flood Relief Committee, has also received a cheque for Rs. 5,000 from the Congress general secretary, Mr. Shriman Narayan.

Mr. Nehru has also sent Rs. 10,000 to the Yuvrani of Kashmir, chairman of the Kashmir Women Relief Committee for aid to children of flood sufferers.—UPI.

Import Advisory Council To Meet

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

The Import Advisory Council will meet in New Delhi on Monday to discuss the working of the current import policy and to examine suggestions for the policy for half-year beginning October, 1957.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Morarji Desai, will preside.

This meeting of the Council has been convened because in June this year the Government of India decided to relate the import control policy to the financial year so that the licensing periods would run from October 1 to March 31 and from April 1 to September 30.

The decision was taken to bring about better co-ordination between foreign exchange control and import control procedures.—UPI.

Britain will support Japan's candidacy to the non-permanent United Nations Security Council seat vacated by the Philippines, foreign office sources said.

U.K. PAPER CAUTIONS AGAINST DRAINING STERLING SOURCES

LONDON, September 7.

COMMENTING on the severe restrictions imposed yesterday by the Ceylonese Government of transfer of local currency into sterling the Times wrote today:

"The Political background in Ceylon, especially since the present Government came into office, has simultaneously scared overseas (mainly British) investors and encouraged the Ceylonese to take over from overseas investments.

"Sterling is in desperately short supply in this part of the world. Ceylon's much larger neighbour, India, has been and is running down her sterling balances at sucha pace that some major new measures to restrain imports and conserve external resources can hardly be postponed much longer by the Indian Government.

"In recent weeks India's sterling reserves have fallen near to 300 million pounds, which are the present minimum statutory backing for the currency, and it is hardly likely that these reserves would be encroached on without further measure to reduce the external adverse balance of payments.

"In the case of India, the main difficulty is the huge volume of imports of capital goods for the Five-Year Plan.

"Repatriation of overseas investments poses no problem of the same order of relative magnitude as it does for Ceylon, though India's increasing Socialist tendencies have certainly discouraged overseas investors.

"But neither India nor Ceylon can afford to drain their sterling resources as they have been doing in recent months."—UPI-AFP.

Pro-Peronist Paraders Teargassed

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 7.

Police used tear gas grenades here last night to break up a pro-Peronist demonstration.

When a public meeting organised by the radical newspaper "Resist Oncia Popular" broke up, some 600 people ran through the city's streets shouting "Long Live Peron" and "Peron Come Back."—UPI-AFP.

Canadian Minister In Karachi

KARACHI, Sept. 7.

Canadian Minister without portfolio Mr. James M. MacDonnel, arrived in Karachi today from New Delhi for a two-day official visit to Pakistan.

The Canadian Minister will have meetings with Pakistan President Iskander Mirza Premier H. S. Suhrawardy, Foreign Minister Malik Firoze Khan Noon and Finance Minister Syed Amjad Ali.—UPI-AFP.

Women Satyagrahis Arrested

CHANDIGARH, Sept. 7.

Twenty women satyagrahis were arrested here today for defiance of Section 144 Cr. P.C.

No men volunteers offered satyagraha.—UPI.

ANDHRA PLEA FOR MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

HYDERABAD, Sept. 7.

The Andhra Pradesh Ministers today discussed with Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, measures for stepping up food production in the State.

He is understood to have assured the State Government that Central assistance would be readily forthcoming for execution of minor irrigation projects, if they were aimed at securing quick returns.

Mr. Krishnamachari is returning to Delhi tomorrow.

The Chief Minister, Mr. N. Sanjeeva Reddy, told pressmen later that they had urged upon Mr. Krishnamachari the need for the early setting up of a fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh.

Mr. Krishnamachari said the Planning Commission would examine their plea.—UPI.

Cholera Deaths In Surat Village

SURAT, Sept. 7.

Five fatal cases of cholera has been reported from village Parvat of Choryasi taluka. The authorities have ordered, closure of the primary school there.—UPI.

Nehru With Faure

Mr. Nehru, in conversation with Mr. Maurice Faure, French Foreign Minister, when the latter called on the Prime Minister in New Delhi on September 6.

Vatican Daily Deplores Segregation

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 7.

The Vatican daily proposed today that all persons who profess espouse or practice racism should be stripped of political rights and barred from holding public office.

The daily said this "radical remedy" would prevent actions such as that of the Arkansas State Governor Orval Faubus who defied the United States Supreme Court decision on racial integration.

The paper said: Racism was the "gravest" of all crimes, because it violated the nature, spirit and laws of the American union as well as the Bill of Rights.—UPI-AFP.

ITALIANS CONQUER ALPINE PEAK

PAVIA (Italy), Sept. 7.

Two young Italian Alpinists, Mauri and Giuseppe Pirovano, have climbed the north-west peak of the Turwieser mountain in the Italian Alps. The ascent lasted 15 hours.—UPI-AFP.

U.N. TO SEND SPECIAL ENVOY TO HUNGARY

UNITED NATIONS, (New York), September 7.

THE United States has dropped the idea of asking the United Nations to extend the life of its special committee on Hungary in a revised draft of a resolution to be presented to the General Assembly, it was learned today.

The U. S. presented the revised draft to some 60 U.N. delegations, and the resolution is expected to be sponsored jointly by 20 to 30 countries when the Assembly meets in a special session next Tuesday.

The U.S. gave up the idea of requesting an extension of the life of the Hungary Committee, because Ceylon, one of the committee members, was disinclined to continue the task.

The resolution asks the Assembly to adopt the committee's finding that the Hungarian revolt was spontaneous and resulted from discontent on the part of the Hungarian people and that the Soviet Union committed armed military intervention in Hungary.

The resolution also adopts committee's findings that the USSR deprived Hungary of its political independence and the Hungarian people of the exercise of their fundamental rights, that the present Hungarian Government has violated peace treaty clauses on Human Rights, that the present Government was imposed on the people by Soviet intervention, and that the USSR carried out mass deportations of Hungarian citizens.

SPECIAL ENVOY

The resolution asks the Assembly to condemn these acts and to urge renewed efforts to achieve the aims which the U.N. has set in Hungary.

IT PROVIDES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVE TO TAKE STEPS TO ACHIEVE THE AIMS OF THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution refers the Hungarian question to the regular Assembly session, scheduled to open on September 17, one week after the opening of the special session on Hungary.—UPI-AFP.

HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

September 8 To 14

A MORE PEACEFUL WEEK THAN THE LAST AND FOR MANY PEOPLE MORE FORTUNATE ONE.

THOSE WHO HAVE THE BENEFIT OF WHATEVER IS PASSING WILL PROBABLY BE READERS BORN SOMETIME BETWEEN THE MIDDLE OF MARCH AND THE MIDDLE OF MAY.

CAPRICORN
DEC. 21 — JAN. 19.

Encouragement at the right moment will give you more confidence to tackle a difficult task.

A new agreement, probably relating to your business or financial affairs, may be signed mid-week.

Any money problems should be settled round about Tuesday for the best results.

Enough comes in to ease your mind and make outlay on home and family possible.

AQUARIUS
JAN. 20 — FEB. 18

A friend gives you just the information you need in the first few days.

So, if alert, you might pull off something worthwhile during this period.

Money can be made through co-operative efforts, partnerships and buying and selling of property.

Act now to pay or collect and to balance the budget.

PISCES
FEB. 19 — MARCH 20

A highly favourable week for clinching arguments with officials or the authorities.

Good too for launching new schemes that need financial backing or co-operation.

There will be some exciting news, as a result of which you will enjoy a fair measure of prosperity.

A close friendship will fluctuate and may cause some unrest at week-end.

ARIES
MARCH 21 — APRIL 20

Although consideration for someone else will interfere with a private enterprise, your labour will earn a substantial return later.

Through a chance contact, a congenial partnership will develop and step up your income.

Shrewd handling of money on behalf of another will also bring you an extra gain.

Artistic inspiration will be your strong point outside business.

TAURUS
APRIL 21 — MAY 20

A social development of unusual nature brings you good fortune this week.

Old bonds of love and friendship may be profitably revived and new ones formed to your advantage.

A sudden journey or a letter around Wednesday may contribute to your business success and financial gains.

An important interview will achieve a special goal.

GEMINI
MAY 21 — JUNE 20

Early days of the week will be wasted by extra travel and social visiting, leaving little time for a promising business scheme.

A distant family member causes some anxiety mid-week.

However by adaptability and effective argument you will win the support of your home members.

A letter at week-end sets your mind at rest in an emotional relationship.

CANCER
JUNE 21 — JULY 20

Luck is with you this week, don't hold back or miss opportunities.

Intimate friends and fellow-workers will help you win superior's favours, gain a raise or a merited promotion.

On the business side, an important letter or a journey may bring you unexpected gains.

Goodwill from your better half will solve a difficult home problem at week-end.

LEO
JULY 21 — AUG. 20

Anything you do this week will be completed with energy and precision — whether work or play.

Good progress will be made with a combined career and social enterprise mid-week.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying:	
Business Deals	Monday
Personal Purchases	Thursday
Selling	Friday
Entertainments	Tuesday
Sport	Saturday

A problem centering round an old debt or a partnership affair will be solved at last.

Good news of a family affair late in the week.

VIRGO
AUG. 21 — SEPT. 22

This should be a week of interesting new ideas and opportunities.

Lively experiences early in the week may result in an important link-up and a journey later.

On the business side, you will be able to sign some useful agreement that may prove profitable for some weeks to come.

Money problem lightened by what happens on Tuesday.

LIBRA
SEPT. 23 — OCT. 23

You will be quick to accept a chance to change your programme and thus gain new benefits.

You should be able to make more money, sign a profitable partnership around Thursday.

A major turn in the events will set you on the right course, whether the change means a business or financial readjustment.

SCORPIO
OCT. 24 — NOV. 22

The answer to your most urgent problem comes through post this week.

Shake off a tendency to be overcautious and get going on new schemes.

Your friends are more loyal than you realise and personal prospects more bright.

End of the week brings some assurance of a speedy end to one of your money problems.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23 — DEC. 21

Opportunity this week to recover your poise and get the the situation well in hand.

A special social event will centre on an anniversary and you will contact many influential people.

A windfall probably from social channels, speculation or races may come about Thursday.

In personal life you get a pleasant surprise, or plunge into engrossing adventure.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

B. M. M. (Belgaum): When will my present adversity end?

Data incomplete — question very vague.

You have not given degrees of planets nor the balance of Maha Dasa at birth.

Some improvement is promised after March, 1958, provided your ruling Dasa period is favourable.

D. S. Mehta (Calcutta): What is my future financially?

Your Lagnadhipati, Mercury, is in the 9th house together with Rahu and aspected by two malefics Saturn and Mars, hence weak.

Lord of the 2nd house, Venus is in the 11th, Karak Jupiter in the 12th house.

You are at present under Saturn's Sadesati but your affairs, however, will improve a bit after July, 1958. This is subject to your present Dasa period being favourable.

For details please get your horoscope cast by a competent astrologer and ask again giving degrees of planets and remaining Maha Dasa at birth.

M. B. K. (Bombay): When will I get a change of job or promotion.

Venus, lord of the 6th house, is with saturn. Lord of Lagna is in the 8th. Rahu is transiting the 4th house from your Moon.

These are all malefic influences delaying your advancement.

Still, however, transit of Jupiter through your radical 6th house may give you an opportunity for a merited promotion. Months of December and March are especially favourable for a move in this direction.

S. L. Bhat (Bombay): Have I any luck in speculation?

Your stars are not at all favourable for speculation or any risky ventures. Lord of the 5th house is in the 8th and 5th house itself is aspected by a malefic, Saturn.

Your Dhanadhipati is strongly placed and you will make a good amount of money from your routine business.

A. H. V. (Bombay), Francis X. D'Souza (Bombay) and R. L. P. (Nagpur):

None of you have sent your horoscopes. Mr. Francis has not even enclosed a valid coupon.

Please ask again giving your full chart together with degrees of planets and remaining Maha Dasa at birth.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

valid up to September 14.

Full Name: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Address: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Date of Birth: ~~~~~~~~~~ Month: ~~~~~~~~~~

Year: ~~~~~~~~~~ Time: ~~~~~ A. M. or P. M.
Standard or Local

Birth Place: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Date and time of filling the coupon ~~~~~~~~~~

Question: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Only ONE question will be answered.

While writing do not send any stamps or self-addressed stamped envelopes, as no personal replies can be sent.

BLONDIE
by
CHIC YOUNG
ELMO'S ACTING TERRIBLE--HE'S REAL ORNERY TODAY
HE IS, HUH?
AND YOU STAY HOME UNTIL YOU LEARN TO BEHAVE
YOU'LL BE SORRY YOU SPOKE TO ME LIKE THAT, MR. BUMSTEAD
I THINK I'LL HIRE A LAWYER TO HELP ME WITH THAT CONTRACT
LISTEN, HERB... I CAN GIVE YOU ALL THE LEGAL ADVICE YOU NEED
I HEARD THAT REMARK AND I'M GOING TO REPORT YOU TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
WHAT FOR?
PRACTICING LAW WITHOUT TAKING THE STATE BAR EXAMINATION
AW, BEAT IT
OH, I'M SORRY, MR. BUMSTEAD
WHOOPS
BOO-HOO! I HURT MY HAND
DON'T CRY, MARY JANE... I'LL KISS YOUR HAND AND MAKE IT WELL
I SAW THAT TOO.. PRACTICING MEDICINE WITHOUT A LICENSE!
THEY'LL THROW YOU IN THE JUG FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR THIS
ENOUGH OF THIS NONSENSE... I'LL TAKE YOU HOME TO YOUR FATHER AND LET HIM HANDLE YOU
DON'T WORRY, MR. BUMSTEAD... I'LL SEE THAT HE GETS PUNISHED GOOD AND PROPER
MILK
AND FOR PUNISHMENT, YOUNG MAN, I WANT YOU TO DIG UP EVERY WEED IN THIS LAWN--FRONT AND BACK!
GEE, I HATE TO TURN IN MY OWN FATHER FOR VIOLATING THE CHILD LABOR LAWS
POLICE
POLICE
69
CHIC YOUNG
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RADIO TELESCOPE IS NEW FEATHER IN BRITAIN'S CAP

By Fred Doerflinger

LONDON.

Britain has chalked up another achievement on par with her construction of the world's first commercial atomic power station at Calder Hall, Cumberland.

Leadership in another new field—radio-astronomy—is now in Britain's grasp for she has now virtually completed construction of the world's largest scientific instrument, a radio telescope, or to be more precise a steerable paraboloid Altazimuth radio reflector.

Neither the British public nor the world public has taken in the significance of this new and remarkable achievement.

But by the autumn the mammoth new radio telescope at Jordell Bank, near Crewe, Cheshire, will be probing the mysteries of outer space for scientists at Manchester University.

Professor A. C. B. Lovell, professor of radio astronomy at Manchester University, believes the new giant will help scientists solve the mystery of the creation of the universe.

With radio telescopes like this new giant it is possible to reach further into space than has ever been possible with optical telescopes.

Prof. Lovell foresees that it will be possible to obtain a picture of events a thousand million light years away or more.

The radio waves that bring this picture will then have taken almost as long to reach the telescope as the total suggested age of the universe.

"With this telescope it would be extremely bad luck if we could not reach the limits of the universe," Prof. Lovell contends.

What sort of structure is this powerful radio eye?

Huge Body

This scientific instrument, which cost £780,000, consists of a huge parabolic reflecting surface 250 feet in diameter, cradled in a bowl of structural steelwork which is 11 feet deep at the centre of the bowl and 73 feet at its outer rim.

This bowl weighs over 750 tons and is pivoted between two steel lattice towers 180 feet high.

The two towers rise from a system of deep trussed girders similar to railway bridges.

This substructure alone weighs over 1,000 tons and is supported on bogies travelling on a circular railway track 352 feet in diameter.

The telescope which can be operated by one man.

ALL 1,750 TONS OF IT CAN ROTATE SLOWLY ON THE CIRCULAR TRACK AND THE 750-TON BOWL, WHICH CAN ACCOMMODATE 10,000 PEOPLE, CAN BE ROCKED BETWEEN THE TOWERS AND TRAINED ON ANY POINT IN THE SKY.

The radio waves reflected from the concave surface of the bowl are focused on an aerial at the top of a lattice tower rising 55 feet from the lowest point in the bowl.

The field of this telescope is not limited by the rotation of the earth, can be held on any point under observation, and can track moving objects in space.

It is in fact the biggest steerable radar set in the world easily capable of obtaining reflections from an object no bigger than an aircraft as far as away as the moon.

Electric computors do all the calculations necessary to keep the instrument on its target.

End Korean Armistice

By SYNGMAN RHEE

SEOUL.

FOUR years ago, when the Korean Armistice was in the process of negotiation, we warned that any agreement or compromise with the Communists would be a mistake.

Subsequent events have proved the validity of our position.

For Communism, the Armistice provided a breathing spell between aggressions.

Even before the ink was dry, the enemy had begun the build-up which again threatens the freedom of this country.

The United Nations Command has fully reported the extent of Red violations: Hundreds of jet fighter and bomber planes where none existed before and nuclear armaments of mass-destruction potential.

This strength has been assembled for the single purpose of reopening the war and attempting to enslave the free half of Korea.

Earlier this year, the United Nations and the United States were compelled to recognise the gravity of the danger.

The weapons clause of the Armistice was denounced, and the modernisation of Korea's defences is now in progress.

In no realistic sense can there be the slightest presumption that the Korean Armistice still remains in effect.

Formal denunciation of the Armistice would have a tremendous psychological impact.

We would be demonstrating to the enemy that we are through with appeasement and with compromise.

DISNEYLAND STOCK BOOMS

By Julian Hartt

LOS ANGELES.

THE Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, had just completed a much-publicised world tour, and had one more visit to make.

The goal of his unannounced junket: Disneyland.

Caught bright-eyed in the act, the former California Governor admitted, "On my (world) trip, the people I met seemed more interested in information on Disneyland than any other subject in America."

Chief Justice Warren's opinion met with no dissent on Walt Disney's 60-acre magic kingdom near suburban Anaheim, for here is the state of that fascinating "nation" after two years of operation:

It is America's, if not the world's, most popular tourist attraction.

Some 8,000,000 visitors have passed through its turnstiles, spending an average of dol. 2.72 each for admission, parking, rides and souvenirs.

Most Photographed

They have clicked the shutters of their cameras billions of times to make this land of fantasy and nostalgia currently the most photographed place on earth.

And Disney's dol. 21,000,000 "place for the young in heart of all ages to find happiness and knowledge," consigned to failure by other "expert" showmen, this year will report a net profit of dol. 1,000,000.

What are the ingredients of this success, this amazing venture that has brought visitors from every state and 66 foreign lands, where Disney already plans to pour in another dol. 9,000,000 and ultimately expand its scope to 140 more acres of former orange grove land he owns?

There are the surface ones of statistics and visual wonders—Davey Crockett and 4,000,000 ice cream cones; Alice in Wonderland and 1,870,000 hot dogs and the booming business of 50 shops and 20 restaurants scattered between the jungle river tour and a space ship of tomorrow.

Big Dividend

But there is another side to the coin, the one of reality behind the ledgers, the gamble that Walt Disney took—and apparently has won hands down.

Things were not always "in the black" for Disneyland, as it now is with some dol. 20,000,000 in receipts from all sources to date.

Walt Disney productions which controlled the movie business and originally 34 per cent of Disneyland, Inc., hadn't paid a dividend in five years.

Those who chunked in the rest of the money to get Disneyland on the road did so in the face of many dismal predictions.

Last year, the stock of Walt Disney productions bounced to dol. 60, and earnings of dol. 2.17 a share before a two for-one stock split, after skidding to the low 30's.

The Serious Side Of Bing Is Emerging At Last

BING CROSBY DOESN'T SING FOR FUN ANY MORE. AND HE DOESN'T SING PROFESSIONALLY ANY MORE THAN HE HAS TO.

"I know I can't get by any longer singing," he said. "There are too many younger and better singers. I know I'm not singing as well as I did; for two reasons:

"Lack of practice and lack of interest. Why, I go four or five months without turning on a note. Then I go to make a record and am out of practice."

But this deliberate stilling of the voice recognised around the world does not mean that the activities of the Groaner as an entertainer have been concluded.

The deliberate silencing of the golden tones could mean that the man who produced them so effortlessly is now channeling his energy and unsuspected talents in another direction.

The result may be that the Bing Crosby of the next decade may be remembered more as a subtle social reformer than as a crooner.

His medium probably will be the motion picture camera and screen. His objective will he to place before the theatregoers the validity of the fundamental moral values of civilisation and the penalty for their violation.

Der Bingle's latest picture, "A Man On Fire," is an example of this trend in the development of Crosby into an individual who is more concerned with the problems of the human race than he is "putting over a song."

This picture concerns the effect of divorce upon children —a subject that has been discussed from rostrum and pulpit by many.

"It has a message," Crosby said. "But it is not a message picture. It tries to put across the idea that a couple contemplating divorce should think seriously because of its influence on children.

"I don't intend to get into the message picture business but the story is strong and it will be effective, I think."

The evolution of a happy-go-lucky entertainer into a man of serious mein and purpose has now been going on for a long time. Years ago Crosby won an Academy Award for his portrayal of a young priest in "Going My Way."

During the years, there was "Little Boy Lost"; and Country Girl," both concerned with social problems.

As for the future, there is a strong possibility that he will do "The Rabbit Trap," a story of the conflict between a father's promise to his son and the demands of the job he thinks he needs so badly to care for the son and other members of his family.

This serious Crosby is seldom revealed. In public he continues to be the light-hearted golfer and sportsman when he isn't working, interested in little more than shooting a couple under par or a successful day with a dry fly in the streams of northern California.

But in the seclusion of his luxurious home here he is serious—and lonely.

★

He built the home for his wife, Dixie, and their four sons. Now his wife is dead; his sons have, in all effect, left home. He rattles around the multi-roomed structure, alone.

The Crosby home clings to the side of a heavily wooded slope that falls away to the beaches of the Pacific.

Between the emerald green of the well-kept lawns and the breakers is the fairway of the famed Pebble Beach Country Club.

The view encompasses the golf course's famed 17th, whose hazards include the Pacific and sea lions.

Professionals have been known to take 17 and then pick up on that hole. Crosby has scored a hole in one there.

"I just shut my eyes and drove," he explains. That is the Crosby the public knows explaining away a feat.

The fact is, he could compete with his woods and irons on the procircuit and pay more than expenses. But he limits his golfing dates to benefits—where his name draws paying customers whose ticket prices go to charities that benefit children.

★

His annual winter pro-amateur tournament here is sponsored fundamentally to aid children in the area. He has fun, of course, but the youngsters benefit more.

Convinced that his singing days are over, Crosby takes a detached viewpoint of the present crop of singers. In his review he fails to mention Elvis Presley.

"Nat Cole is the best," he says, "He and Sinatra. They're going on forever. Pat Boone is the best of the new boys because he can sing and has the ability to handle any type of song."

HE DISLIKES THOSE WHO ATTEMPT TO ACHIEVE STARDOM WITH QUESTIONABLE TALENTS.

"Exploitation might make a picture or a star the first time," he explains. "But it wouldn't help the third picture if there is nothing there."

He has a very logical reason for failing to participate in the personal appearance exploitation activities for his latest picture. "I don't have to," he grins. "I sent the others."

He doesn't have to because he has oil wells, a trailer park, two television stations, and other income producing investments.

These enable him to have a full strong voice in the selection of the scripts from which his future motion pictures will be made. And more and more these pictures, it is almost certain, will be concerned with the moral values of the era.

These will be the product of the Crosby, the onetime light-hearted singer, the fun-loving golfer, the relaxed businessman, who in his loneliness has developed a serious side.

Luscious brunette Valerie Allen, who has appeared in a score of walk-on roles in Paramount pictures, is headed for the top with a prime role as Frank Sinatra's girl friend in "The Joker Is Wild."

Nimble-Footed Fred Is Fitter'n Ever

"I DON'T think I'll ever come back to Broadway," said Fred Astaire. "I like it in California; I have so much to interest me out there.

"I feel that Hollywood is now my racket. I had some wonderful years in the New York theatre and I'm grateful for it, but all of that is gone.

"I have a home in Beverly Hills and a ranch, or a farm, in San Fernando Valley, where I breed racing horses. I try to get out there every week end.

"Most of my close friends are now on the Coast and I'm rooted there. When left here for the West after playing 'The Gay Divorcee' I supposed I was saying good-bye."

Mr Astaire, slim and trim and very fit, weighing a few pounds more than he did in his Broadway years—he's now around 144 — was a dancing star of the first magnitude when he deserted Broadway for Hollywood.

He had appeared in such productions as "Flying Down to Rio," "Over The Top," "Lady Be Good" and in that superb revue, "The Band Wagon," regarded by him as just about the best show he ever had.

The Astaire dancing partners? They've included Marilyn Miller and Adele Astire, his sister; Rita Hayworth and Claire Luce (not the former ambassador to Italy), Ginger Rogers and Judy Garland, Cyd Charisse and Joan Crawford.

Is Fred Astaire as quick of foot as he was when he was making those memorable pictures with, say, Ginger Rogers?

"I really think I'm doing a little better than I ever did. If I didn't think so, I'd quit. You have to be better to stay anywhere near the top."

Then, digressing a bit, he went back to his former dancing partners.

"Marilyn Miller was a star with tremendous talent. And I greatly enjoyed working with my sister, Adele. She's now living on a Virginia farm near Washington.

Adele quit the stage after 'The Band Wagon.' Rita Hayworth, notwithstanding her supposedly harum-scarum existence, is innately a homebody; she really likes the home life."

He was a little sad about all the changes in New York. "I love coming back here, but there's something that puzzles me: Why is New York being so completely face-lifted?

Buildings are coming down; new ones are going up. I don't believe they'll ever get it finished.

Hughes' Magnum Opus Is Back In The Running

ALL OF HOLLYWOOD—WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE MAN—LONG AGO WROTE OFF AS A DOL 5,000,000 DEBACLE THE 10-YEAR-OLD MOVIE "JET PILOT," WHOSE RELEASE IS NOW BEING TRUMPETED.

The single dissenter was Howard Hughes, inventor, manufacturer and airlines tycoon whose playtime hobby has been the making of movies.

Shortly after his purchase of the now-liquidated RKO Studio, at about the time the jets first began flashing across the skies, Hughes secretly launched what was purported to become aviation's most spectacular celluloid epic.

"Jet Pilot" was not produced on the RKO lot but on carefully shielded studio and location sites. It was to be Hughes' own personal effort and triumph, something to stir public memories of "Hell's Angels," his great triumph of early-talkie days.

None of his associates, including veteran Josef Von Sternburg, hired as director, had anything more than the sketchiest idea of what their uncommunicative boss was up to.

Von Sternberg, mystified and frustrated, withdrew within a short time. From that point on Hughes was in the directing saddle most of the time himself.

Almost from the day it began shooting on the Goldwyn lot in late 1947, "Jet Pilot" staggered along in a fashion seldom approched even in Hollywood's crazy-quilt record of fantastic extravagances and misspent effort.

At the producer's sudden whim, it would shut down altogether while changes of every type, from the simplest to the most revolutionary, were undertaken.

The script was rewritten a dozen or more times. Locations were shifted from the desert to San Diego to Long Beach —all over the Southern California area.

Repeated cast and crew replacements added to the muddle. And there were those sporadic lapses, one lasting two years, while Hughest concentrated his attention on other of his many-sided interests."

Meanwhile, aeronautical programmes failed to wait on the sidelines. New and improved jets were streaking the skyways like mad. Sensational engineering developments in the decade since the picture first faced the cameras were believed to have outdated it beyond any point of salvage.

So Hollywood had all but forgotten about "Jet Pilot," had relegated it to the limbo of unredeemable flops, when word of its renaissance came from "Universal-International.

This studio had taken over distribution of the remaining product when RKO was folded several months ago. "Jet Pilot," it was announced, would be given a national release.

It was revealed at the same time that when Hughes sold his interest in the company in 1955, one item was not included in the deal. The exclusion was his even then unfinished "Jet Pilot."

The arrangement also gives Hughes Television rights, full say on when and in what manner his picture is to be exhibited, and what methods of exploitation are to be adopted.

Furthermore, the picture is not to be shown to press or exhibitors until immediately prior to national release.

U-I attaches who have been privileged to have a look at "Jet Pilot"—as a professional necessity—declare the flying sequences, while now subordinated, are not to be classed as "outdated."

As one studio man put it, "Those old F-80's shoot in and out so fast no one out front will be able to distinguish them, anyway."

The light comedy plot has to do with pilot John Wayne's efforts to circumvent the mata Hari tactics of a Russian lady flier, played by Janet Leigh.

Because they are in uniform during most of the action, wardrobe is not likely to seem outmoded, either.

The distributors admit, however, that audiences are apt to note certain maturing changes in both of the co-stars.

Actually, this picture marked Miss Leigh's second start after her debut-hit in MGM's "The Romance Of Rosy Ridge."

She has made 18 released features in that interval. Pointing up how far back "Jet Pilot" goes, Wayne remarked: "It even pre-dates old John Wayne movies on Television."

Many of Hughes' performers kept on salary through it all, are a little sad now that their bonanza is reaching an end.

"I had come to love this picture and looked upon it as a sort of lifetime annuity," commented an actor who played an Air Force officer off and on over the entire span.

She Wanna Be Alone, Too

MARGARET SULLAVAN gets more like Greta Garbo every year. Maggie bought a house on the Greenwich waterside and wanted to build a high fence around it so the neighbours couldn't peek.

But the building authorities protested. People remember Maggie when she first went to Hollywood. She was gay, sociable and uncomplicated.

Beefcake Is Taboo

LEX BARKER, former Tarzan, is playing his newest picture in London in a wheel chair — "To prove I have something else to offer apart from a good figure."

To make sure no one sees it, Lex is wrapped from hip to toe in a plaster cast. He also has a new girl friend — brunette actress, Lisa Gastoni.

True To Form

THE sporting Club in Monte Carlo will never be the same — since Greta Garbo broke precedent and dined in a voluminous black "Sloppy Joe" sweater over shapeless pants.

Now really! If Garbo actually wants to be anonymous as she always claims, how can you hide in such familiar garments?

Her name is Martha Hyer and man, oh man! just look at those underpinnings! Martha will soon be coming our way in "The Delicate Delinquent."

Doris Day, Hollywood's prettiest singing star, will soon be seen in Warner's hilarious romantic frolic "The Pajama Game."

Provocative Joan Collins in a sequence from "Island In The Sun," due in town in the near future.

Groucho Gives Vent To His 'Hamlet' Urge

CRAFTY OLD GROUCHO MARX BREEZED INTO TOWN ONE DAY RECENTLY AT THE HEAD OF A HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE THAT INCLUDED HIS WIFE, EDEN, AND BROTHER, GUMMO.

The mustached-one casually allowed that he had "Come East to see the Phillies win the Pennant," but his efforts to throw pursuers off the trail deceived no one.

It had been pretty well publicised in advance that Groucho was coming East to star, along with his wife, in a play that he himself had written.

The play is "Time For Elizabeth," a comedy that Groucho authored several years ago in co-operation with Norman Krasna.

★

With the fast-talking comedian in the principal role, it will be offered as Summer Stock fare at the Grist Mill Playhouse, Andover, N.J., starting August 19 and after a week, move to Iverton, Conn.

Less well known is that this may well mark the beginning of a legitimate acting career for Groucho—something that the versatile, highly intelligent comedian has longed for during his zany life.

Cornered in his hotel suite Groucho rotated his cigar and admitted that his rare appearance in Summer Stock was a prelude to doing the play, with himself and his wife, Eden, in the cast, as a 90-minute NBO special this winter.

★

"After that," he said, "I'll probably be doing one TV special a year. I'll still continue to do "You Bet Your Life," and I'll do the special, too."

"As a legitimate actor?" he was asked. "No actors are legitimate," snapped Groucho. "But it will be acting—not as Groucho."

"WILL THERE ALWAYS BE A GROUCHO?" THERE'LL ALWAYS BE A GROUCHO, JUST AS THERE WILL ALWAYS BE AN ENGLAND—ALTHOUGH LATELY, ENGLAND HASN'T BEEN DOING SO WELL."

Groucho said theatrical circles probably wouldn't remember, but he did the same role in the Elizabeth play in Summer Stock at La Jolla, Calif., Playhouse, four years ago.

The play is about a philosophical Scotsman, Ed Davis, who retires from New York City to Elizabeth, N.J. Groucho plays Davis. His wife, Eden, will play his secretary.

★

"She's always heard that the secretary sits on the boss's lap and she's not taking any chances," explained Groucho, apropos Eden's inclusion in the cast.

Critics did not take kindly to the vehicle when it was presented on Broadway in 1948 with Otto Kruger in the principal role.

"That's because I wasn't in it," Groucho said with a shrug, referring to the critical apathy. "Anyway, who cares about the critics—not I."

Bob Dwan, co-director of Groucho's Quiz show, is also directing this Summer Stock version of the play. He thinks it will be the beginning of Groucho's transition from "the old clown to an actor."

Groucho's decision to try serious roles is in keeping with the decisions of several other old-line comics. Ed Wynn and Eddie Cantor are notable examples.

Jerry Colonna says that he is through with his comic mustache for good. He recently played his first serious role in "Climax," and said that's his dish from now on.

Eddie Bracken, still another veteran comic, has had dramatic roles on recent shows and says he's through being "the nice little guy," for good.

Fresh Fields To Conquer

BORIS MORROS, that roly-poly mystery man and former Hollywood producer was cornered at Erwin Schlicht's Warwick Hotel in New York.

Fresh from having told all to the United States Government in the recent spy case, Boris was now burning with plans for work.

"I have signed up all the Nobel prize winners in Europe," he stated, and I will film hour-long shows on their lives for Television. Every network has made me fabulous offers."

Flashes From Filmdom

MALA SINHA will play the role of a Malayan girl in Amiya Pictures' first mystery film, "Detective." Playing opposite her will be Pradeep Kumar in the role of a magician.

Directed by Shakti Samanta, the film deals with the unearthing of a gang of international smugglers operating between Calcutta and Singapore.

Johnny Walker will figure as a detective with Mala as his daughter. Supporting players will include Krishnakant, K N. Singh and Daisy Irani.

As producer Ranjit Kumar has found it difficult to arrange for location shooting being done at Singapore, such scenes will be shot in the studio.

Among the several dance sequences proposed to be included in the picture, will be a Balinese dance.

ALTHOUGH the story-setting of Richard Mason's novel "The Wind Cannot Read" is war-time India, the producers are weighing up the possibilities of shooting it against backgrounds in India or in Ceylon.

Betty Box, who is to produce, or director Ralph Thomas will probably travel to the sub-continent soon to make a personal survey.

The film is expected to be made ready for shooting to start in November.

Two other Rank pictures for which Indian locations will be needed are "The Deceivers' from John Masters' novel, and another from the same pen, "Night Runners of Bengal."

Dirk Bogarde is cast for the leading male role in "The Wind Cannot Read," a modern "Madame Butterfly" story of a British Officer's love for a Japanese girl in war-time India.

TWO were launched at Ashok Studios on the same day. These were Rashtra Productions' "Jhukti Hai Duniya," and "Veer Durgadas."

Written by P. K. Atre, "Jhukti Hai Duniya," is a satire on modern matrimony. Sulochana and Jairaj are teamed in the leading roles in this picture.

Nadira, Anwar Hussain, Vijaylazi, Wasti, Mukri, Ranjana Shukla, Amarnath and Kamal Mehra are cast in supporting roles.

Rajkumar will direct the film K. Narayanrao will direct the music.

'Veer Durgadas,' described as a historical epic of Rajput patriotism, love and chivalry, will star Sulochana, Jairaj and Nadira in the main roles with Lalita Powar, Baburao Pendharkar, Wasti Ulhas B M Vyas Sapru Murad Vivek and Razia in support.

Grisly Tit-Bit

MONTGOMERY CLIFT'S role" in "The Young Lions"—as the sensitive Jewish boy—is longer than Marlon Brando's.

In spite of the tanks there will be very few war scenes.

But they will show the horrible incinerator at one of Hitler's concentration camps.

Pyrotechnics On Their Way

THIS summer's epidemic of beauty conclaves, leaving in its wake the regulation trail of tears and heartbreak and ugly charges of favouritism and "fix," finds Paramount in a most fortunate position.

That studio's "Hear Me Good," starring Hal March, is about a pair of Broadway slickers who attempt to cash in by staging such a competition.

The picture is finished and getting day-and-night editing treatment in an effort to move its timely subject matter to screens nationally within the next couple of weeks.

This super speed-up plan was decided upon as the sensational tales of lying, deceit and age falsifications bogged down the recent long beach "Miss Universe" contest, holding headlined space across the country for several days.

Jumping the originally planned date, September 15, by a month is expected to whip up the film's potential gross by a good 15 per cent.

"Hear Me Good" presents no actual parallel of the Long Beach flop because, while its beauty tournament winds up in a similar upheaval, crookedness on the part of the promoters themselves is the crux of the comedy.

Joe E. Ross, of the Phil Silvers TV show, pairs off with March in staging the fiasco, which trots out a couple dozen of the prettiest girls to be found around Hollywood these days.

The parade is headed by Merry Anders, who as "Miss Wake Island" becomes the short-termed winner of a "Miss Flatbush" contest, and is instrumental in putting March and his co-plotter behind the bars.

Quite An Ego

WHEN Anita Ekberg was first signed by Robert Fellows and John Wayne for their Batjac company they asked her to work on her Swedish accent—it was too heavy for ear comfort.

But Anita merely smiled and said, "An accent never hurt Garbo."

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REVITALISE CONGRESS

CONGRESS President Dhebar hit the nail on the head when he told the concluding session of the All-India Congress Committee at New Delhi that the organisation had drifted away from the main current of society and that the most important and urgent task was to get back into it.

Disastrous group politics, insidious separatist tendencies, lust for power or for positions of preferment and other grievous lapses have so distracted the attention of the Congress and detracted from its popularity that the time is now overdue to retrieve the damage and restore its reputation.

After the last general elections and since the Calcutta session of the A.I.C.C. there have been audible rumblings in the organisation about the persisting unsatisfactory state of affairs and an increasing realisation to mend it.

★

THE New Delhi session of the A.I.C.C. has served to strengthen the feeling that the perceptible stirring in the stagnation that has for long afflicted the party is not transient and that positive measures of reform are actively sought.

Most important of them are the changes approved by the session in the Congress constitution since these, as Mr. Dhebar said, are of far-reaching character in helping to strengthen the organisation, attract members, probably of the right kind, and turn the party into the main current of society.

Yet some of the discussions at the New Delhi session, as in that of Calcutta, should suggest that any temptation to mistake the shadow for the substance should be guarded against and resisted.

★

UNDERSTANDABLY, therefore, Mr. Nehru was annoyed at frequent and unthinking references to democracy which, as deplorable experience has shown, can be a convenient screen to cover all kinds of crimes, stupidity and insincere professions.

Critics within the Congress will serve little purpose if they continue to cling tenaciously to tawdry inessentials and to glittering forms of conduct and expression, however hallowed they are by tradition and sanctified by custom.

When people's minds are seized with economic and social problems it seems vital for the Congress to help actively in solving them and attack positive wrongs rather than defend abstract rights or insist upon exterior and outmoded appearances.

★

IT must be realised that whatever prestige the Congress commands is largely sustained, as Mr. Nehru suggested, because of the high calibre in upper level of the organisation or, as some people may believe, due to the remnants of a glorious, past tradition.

But common sense should suggest that both these advantages can well be wasting assets and the organisation, if it is to be really useful and lasting, should be strengthened from the base and the attractions of its tradition constantly readjusted or enlarged.

Constitutional changes, therefore, should not be approached as an object of political witchcraft which works through some mystical charm of its own, since such changes should be regarded merely as a skeleton which supports living organisms and, as Mr. Dhebar said, they must be covered with "flesh and blood."

COVERING 5 STATES BY MOTOR CAR

I am writing this article with the sincere hope that my experience will be of some use to all motorists who may at some time or the other travel over the same road as I did.

In general, road conditions in India are rapidly improving and motoring, which is already quite pleasurable, will be more so after the implementation of the next Five-Year Plan, when it is hoped, many ferries and causeways would have been replaced by proper bridges.

Our journey was done at a time of the year, which as far as weather was concerned, was ideal for motoring.

The winter was still evident in the North, and even the South was cool enough for afternoon motoring to be quite comfortable.

My car is a 1952 Vauxhall Wyvern 12 h.p.

She gave no trouble in climbing and, as a matter of fact, she gave no trouble at all.

I covered 2,642 miles without even a puncture, and only once did I suffer any mechanical defect and that was when the silencer casing cracked, and had to be welded at the nearest town.

My average speed was 25 m.p.h. and I covered an approximate 200 miles per day. The petrol consumption averaged 25 m.p.g.

From Vizag

When we left Vizag, the party consisted of my wife, two children aged 6 1/2 and 2 1/2, a young Naval officer and my bearer.

This young officer left us in Patna, and we travelled from there with only the servant to help us in case of accidents.

Leaving Vizag at 9-30 a.m. on Monday, January 28, we proceeded north along the Calcutta road to Berhampore (164 miles) which place we reached at 5 p.m., having stopped on the road on several occasions and losing about two hours in that process.

The road was tarred and smooth most of the way, with a bad patch of 20 miles just out of Ichapuram.

On the road from Purulia to Ranchi.

Leaving at 9 a.m. we crossed the Mahanadi twice in 6 miles over temporary pontoon bridges and cement causeways.

These are only negotiable in the dry season from January to end of May.

Then came 20 miles over a macadam road much in need of repair.

This section was dusty, very bumpy and most unpleasant.

At its end we came to the village of Dharamsala on the bank of the Brahmini river over which we passed by means of a fair-weather road which was in a shocking condition.

Two miles further on, we reached the Koshma river which was crossed by a very reasonable country ferry. Another six miles of bad "cutcha" road, and then some miles of a beautiful newly macadamed road to Jhajpur road 48 miles from Cuttack.

These last 48 miles are not recommended for cars of a very low clearance, and cannot be negotiated in the wet season when one has to rail the car.

Orissa Forest

From Jhajpur road, the road led through Orissa forest country.

Excellent scenery, fairly good surfaces mostly macadamed and very recently done, with forest bungalows every ten or 15 miles.

This section needs to be negotiated slowly with the motorist taking full advantage of the beauties of nature.

Keonjigarh, 75 miles from Jhajpur road, proved to be a clean pretty town resting at the foot of some low hills.

It has a pleasant Circuit House and Inspection Bungalow.

Passing through Chaibasa, we reached Tatanagar at 8-30 p.m.

From Keonjigarh the road deteriorated quite badly with several miles of corrugated surface which shook the car, until the Bihar border, 36 miles away, was reached.

From here the surface was in excellent condition all the way to Tatanagar.

Traffic in the forest section was very scarce but between Keonjigarh and Chaibasa, pedestrian traffic was heavy.

HAZARIBAGH 190 MILES

By T. ALMEIDA

TRAFFIC WAS MODERATE WITH ALL BULLOCK CARTS HAVING A PROPENSITY OF KEEPING TO THE RIGHT OF THE ROAD AND CROSSING OVER TO THE LEFT ON HEARING THE HORN.

The night was spent at the Berhampore Dak bungalow which was clean and well furnished.

Chilka Lakes

We left Berhampore at 8-30 a.m. and paid a visit to Gopalpur—with the sea only 12 miles away.

The road to Gopalpur branches off to the right about three miles out of Berhampore, and is nine miles long.

Gopalpur has one or two very luxurious hotels and several cheaper hotels and boarding houses.

The road surface from here was good with a few rough patches coming up occasionally.

There is a short Ghat section with easy gradients but a bad road about 35 miles from Berhampore.

From these Ghats a very fine view of the Chilka Lakes can be had.

The road after levelling out lost its rough surface and remained smooth macadam till Cuttack.

Some confusion prevails in turning after Khurda, as there appear to be some newly constructed roads which are not on the road map and are not mentioned in the A.A. route.

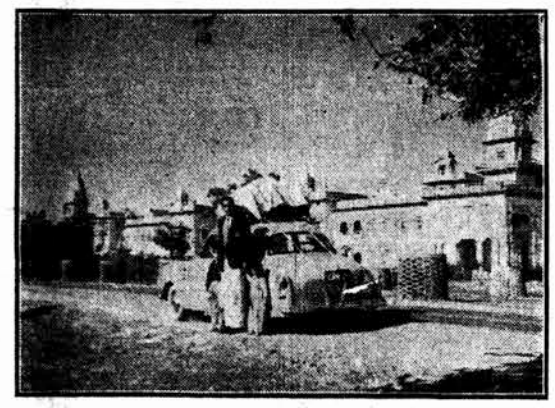
We found our approach through Bhuvaneshwar quite smooth and the 16-mile connecting road between Bhuvaneshwar and Cuttack is in excellent condition.

The distance covered on that day was 140 miles.

The night was spent in the D. B. Dak Bungalow which was far below standard.

FROM TATANAGAR VIA PURULIA AND RANCHI WAS REACHED IN SEVEN HOURS OVER A BEAUTIFUL ROAD LEADING THROUGH MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY PARTICULARLY BETWEEN RANCHI AND HAZARIBAGH.

Traffic was fairly heavy and interesting. In the course of the day, nine elephants on their way to various marriages passed much to the children's delight.



A view of the Banaras Hindu University.

Hazaribagh to Patna is 150 miles.

Excellent surface and magnificent scenery is encountered in the Hazaribagh and Kodarma Ghat sections.

The D.V.C. Project has completely changed the country side between Barhi on the Grand Trunk Road and Kodarma.

After the Kodarma Ghats, the country became flat and unimpressive.

Nalanda Glory

A short halt was made at Nalanda where the Government have made beautiful ornamental gardens in and around the ruins of the old Buddhist University.

There is also a modern and well furnished Guest House and a new university called New Nalanda in the making.

We stayed ten days at Patna, during which time the car was serviced for the second time and a few minor defects attended to.

It was here that the young Naval officer who had been of such help all the way from Vizag, left us.

We carried on—a much lighter car—on the morning of Wednesday 13th February.

The road from here to Sasaram, 100 miles away and on the Grand Trunk Road was passably fair.

Rather narrow—a bit bumpy with heavy pedestrian and bullock cart traffic.

The surface was however macadamed all the way through.

Little need be said of the G.T. Road. It was a pleasure driving over it.

It was now that we met camels along the road.

We saw any number of those large, ungainly beasts for the next three days, counting over one hundred on the second day.

Banaras was reached without incident at 4 p.m.

Driving through the mass of cycle-rickshaws in the main streets was a hazard which we are not likely to forget.

During our stay we visited Sarnath both by moonlight and by light of day.

It was an unforgettable sight and well worth a visit.

The Hindu University itself has a campus which compares favourably with many a university campus the world over.

The new Vishvanath Temple under construction will be one of the modern wonders of our country.

The next day we just did about 100 miles to Allahabad.

We stayed overnight at Allahabad with friends and left for Jabalpore the next morning. From Jabalpore the road to Rewa and a few miles beyond was good.

Marble Rocks

At about 20 miles from Rewa along the Satna road, there is a bifurcation, with a road not in very good condition leading to the left.

Motorists should not make the same mistake I did, and ignore this road for the very good road to Satna.

This took us 40 miles out of our way and, to join the main Jabalpore road, we had to negotiate 20 miles of a rough cart track following the Satna-Katni metre gauge railway tracks.

The road to Jabalpore past Maihar and Katni is not very good. It is metalled all the way, but macadamed only in parts.

We reached Jabalpore at 6 p.m. and remained with some friends for two days.

The car was serviced again and engine oil changed, as we had covered 600 miles from the last servicing and over a thousand miles from the last oil change.

WHEN IN JABALPORE, ONE MUST HAVE A LOOK AT THE MARBLE ROCKS. THESE ARE REALLY MAGNIFICENT, AND GOING IN A BOAT BETWEEN MASSIVE WHITE CLIFFS IS AN UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE

We left Jabalpore at 8 p.m. on the morning of Monday the 18th.

The road travelled was excellent all the way to Nagpur, 162 miles away.

Undulating with gentle gradients and with a downward trend all the way through, we passed thick jungles.

The weather which had been cool and at times cold further north, now became a bit hot and oppressive, due chiefly to the rapid descent from the highlands round Jabalpore.

We stayed overnight at Nagpur with friends. This town had very little to offer the casual tourist, and we left the next afternoon for Amravati, 93 miles away.

Amravati

This section of the road was macadamed but with rather an uneven surface most of the way.

The excessive bumping resulted in our silencer casing cracking and we entered Amravati sounding like a high powered racing car.

The next day we had to cover 260 miles over an unknown section of the road to Dhulia. We got off to a fairly early start.

We found the road surface macadamed most of the way. Traffic was meagre and the countryside was drab. We passed fairly large-sized towns every 50 or 60 miles and there was a fair amount of traffic, chiefly pedestrian.

From Bhusawal, for about 15 miles, road conditions were deplorable and there were times when speed had to be reduced to less than 20 m.p.h.

There were clear indications however that the road was about to be repaired. We reached Dhulia at 6-30 p.m. and spent the night at the Travellers' Bungalow which was fairly comfortable.

Leaving Dhulia at 10-30 the next morning we got to Bombay without incident at about 6 p.m. This part of the journey was done in a leisurely manner, frequent halts being made on the road.

The section between Igatpuri and Kasara was very bad nd certainly was no credit to the otherwise splendid Bombay-Agra road.

In conclusion I may say that the route supplied to us by the A.A.S.I. was accurate for the most part.

The trip was most enjoyable and fairly cheap, the whole journey costing almost Rs. 700.

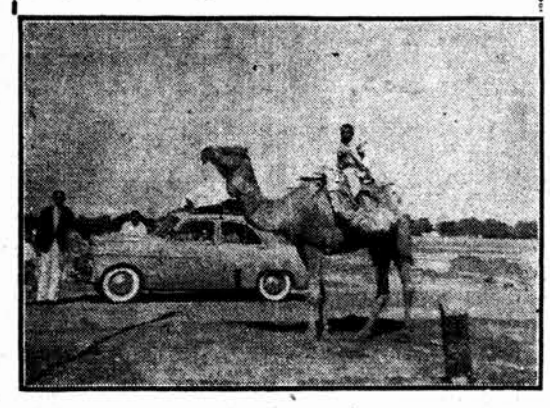
The total distance covered was 2,640 and 100 gallons of petrol were used and two of oil.

The car was serviced three times en route and another Rs. 20 were spent on minor repairs.

Five states were crossed and a variety o scenery, people and climates was contacted.

It was well worth the trouble, time and money and has left us a rich legacy of experiences and sights, which could never have been obtained by train or air.

Transport: Old, New



The ship of the desert still holds its own against the invasion of automobiles.

Mayor's Insignia Of Office

IT is not generally known that Greater Bombay is among the few cities of the world where the Mayor has no special privileges or executive power.

This may sound rather strange, but nobody, so far, has cared to approach the Government to bring the position in line with that enjoyed in other advanced countries.

The Mayor is, of course, the first citizen of this premier city in India, enjoying certain privileges, to which I shall presently refer.

Bombay has a representative City Council (known as the Municipal Corporation) which each year elects a Mayor from among the Councillors.

The Mayor presides over the meetings of the Corporation, performs many ceremonial functions and generally represents the city to the outside world.

BUT LIKE HIS COUNTERPART IN BRITAIN AND IN THE U. S. A. HE HAS NO EXTRAORDINARY POWERS AND DOES NOT CONTROL THE EXECUTIVE.

Executive powers are vested in the Municipal Commissioner, an official appointed by the State Government, whose term of office is subject to renewal every three years.

On more than one occasion, the Corporation as expressed a desire to vest in itself the power to appoint this official, but so far it has not been fulfilled.

An able administrator, the Commissioner controls the municipal civil service; he attends meetings of the Corporation, guiding its delibertions, but he cannot vote. He appoints officials upto a certain level of salary.

In Calcutta a similar system exists. The entire executive power is in the hands of the Commissioner, who is appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the State Public Service Commission.

DESIGNATION

It was about a quarter of a century ago that the Bombay Municipal Act was amended so as to designate the President of the Municipal Corporation as "Mayor."

There was, however, a section in the Corporation, which was of the opinion that the designation should not be changed but eventually the majority view prevailed and the Government was approached to bring about the change.

Later, it was felt that the first citizen of Bombay should be vested with an insignia of office, befitting his dignity.

Accordingly, the then enterprising Municipal Secretary, Mr Sabnis, addressed letters to the Secretary of the Corporation of Calcutta, as well as to the Town Clerks of several local authorities in England, inquiring whether any special ceremonies were observed in connection with the assumption of office by the Mayor immediately after his election and also whether the dignitary wore any insignia of office.

He further wished to know whether the Mayor enjoyed any special privileges by virtue of his office.

From the replies received by the Secretary, it appeared that the Mayor of a borough by virtue of his office is a Justice of the Peace and takes precedence over all J. P.s and all other persons in the city, except the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

He is, moreover, frequently invited to attend various functions held in the borough, where he is honoured as the chief guest.

The other privileges enjoyed by the Mayor are acquired by custom and usage.

The Secretary asked the Bombay Municipal Corporation whether the procedure on the lines indicated below with such suitable variations as might commend themselves to the Corporation might not be adopted consistently with the dignity of the high office of the Mayor of Bombay.

MAYORAL ROBE

First, immediately after his election, the Mayor should leave the Council Hall and return fully robed, wearing the mayoral chain and be conducted by the Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, an important statutory body, by an ex-Mayor or by two senior Councillors, to the Mayoral seat, where the chairman of the meeting (temporarily appointed during the Mayoral election) might garland him.

Secondly, the robe of office, made of red silk, edged with green velvet, and having a white fur collar and a silver chain, should be provided and worn by the Mayor when he presides over Corporation meetings and also on ceremonial occasions when he represents the Corporation.

Thirdly, the entry of the Mayor in the Corporation hall should be heralded by the Municipal Secretary in these words, "Ladies and gentlemen, the Worshipful Mayor," and the Councillors already in the hall should rise in their seats and remain standing till the Mayor bows and takes his seat.

Fourthly, there should be a mace indicative of the Corporation's authority, and when the Mayor enters the hall he should be preceded by the jamadar with the mace. On the Mayor taking his seat, the mace should be placed on the table in front of him.

By K. D. Umrigar

According to the Secretary, the cost of providing the Mayoral robe, chain and mace would be approximately Rs. 800.

For some reason or other, the Secretary's proposals were merely recorded by the Corporation's Law, Procedure and Election Committee. Thus, the proposals were shelved. That happened early in 1932.

Since then there has been no progress at all.

FULL POWER

Except for the ringing of a tiny bell announcing the arrival of the Mayor at the time of the meeting of the Corporation, no other formality is observed to this day.

Of course, the Mayor has precedence over the Sheriff, appointed by the Government, and is the guest of honour at official functions.

Let us examine the position obtaining in other big cities of the world with regard to the powers of the Mayor.

New York is an example of the "strong Mayor" form of city government.

There, the Mayor is elected on a popular vote and is the Chief Executive Officer.

He appoints and has power to remove all heads of departments and is regarded as responsible for their acts.

He is also responsible for enforcing the law within the city limits.

IN SHORT, THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY IS UNDER HIS CONTROL

Moreover, the Mayor receives a little over dol. 25,000 a year. In Bombay, the Mayor receives a sumptuary allowance and is also provided with a motor car.

It was in the time of the late Mr. Joseph Baptista (better known as "Kaka Baptista") President of the Corporation, that the Corporation thought it advisable to provide him with a car so that he may be able to maintain his dignity.

The Mayor of Montreal, who is directly elected on a popular vote for a three-year term of

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 3)

CAREER DIPLOMATS ARE OUT OF POCKET IN BIG U.S. EMBASSIES

WASHINGTON.

SANCTIMONIOUS TONGUE-CLUCKING BY ARKANSAS SENATOR J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, AND OTHERS, OVER DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS FOR POLITICAL FAT CATS HAS RE-EMPHASISED THAT IT IS CONGRESS THAT MAKES IT CERTAIN THAT CAREER MEN CANNOT FINANCE HIGH AMBASSADORIAL COSTS, INCLUDING FREE WHISKY FOR CONGRESSMEN.

By MARTIN S. HAYDEN

Also, the latest furore has produced the revelation that impoverished England (which doesn't auction Ambassadorships to political contributors) gives her Washington representative 60 per cent more than America allots her Ambassador to London.

Sir Harold Caccia, Her Majesty's Ambassador to Washington, gets a total of dol. 102,872 a year.

Sounds Big

That includes salary, allowance for boarding school tuition for his children, a transfer allowance (equal to 10 per cent of the pay of a man with two children) to cover costs of moving to a new post and allotments for living and entertainment at his Massachusetts Avenue Embassy.

In London, John Jay (Jock) Whitney, the new (and fortunately very rich) U.S. Ambassador, has available a total of dol. 60,404 a year: pay of dol. 27,500, a representation allowance (for official entertainment) of dol. 12,000, a residence allowance (covering unusual household expenses) of dol. 11,312 and an item of dol. 9,592 that pays for chauffeurs, gardners and janitors.

In total, the dol. 60,404 sounds big when rolled around a Congressional economy debate.

Dissected, the amount is not so big.

For example, Senator John F. Kennedy (D. Mass.), who has reason to know—his father, Joseph P. Kennedy was one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's millionaire Ambassadors to London — noted at a Foreign Relations Committee hearing last week that the whole of a London Ambassador's "representation allowance" is gulped by one item: The annual 4th-of-July party.

It is conservatively estimated that an Ambassador like Clare Booth Luce who recently left Rome, Winthrop W. Aldrich who preceded Whitney in London or Douglas Dillon who recently finished in Paris, spends between dol. 50,000 and dol. 75,000 to personally finance the "honour" of representing his country abroad.

"I can't find the instructor dear — will anyone else do?"

Thankless

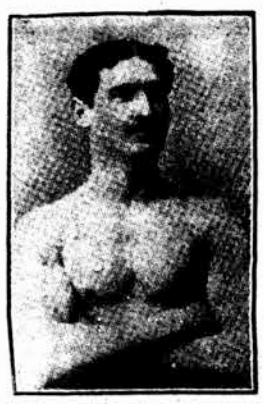
"The more important the country," said one angry career man, "the more important visiting Americans come through and demand attention.

"CONGRESSMEN ARE THE WORST IN TAKING IT FOR GRANTED THAT THE FOOD THEY EAT, THE WINE THEY SWALLOW AND THE EXTRA BOTTLES OF WHISKY THEY MOOCH IN WHISKY-LESS COUNTRIES ARE ALL 'FREE.'

"They often don't even bother to thank the Ambassador or lesser career man who is getting stuck."

The hearing brought out that it is so rough that the top career men in both London and Paris—Walworth Barbour and Charles W. Yost, who hold the rank of "Minister"—have requested transfers because they cannot afford the approximately dol. 10,000-a-year they are having to pay out over and above their salary and allowances.

OFFICE BOY BECOMES MILLIONAIRE, PHILANTHROPIST



Bernard Baruch as a boxer at the age of 22.

BERNARD M. BARUCH, a kind and gentle man by nature, was emerging from a cab on a Manhattan Street corner one day, when a rough fellow in an automobile drew up to the sidewalk and started berating the taxi driver.

"You should be ashamed of yourself to talk that way," said Baruch.

The irate stranger slammed the cab door on the cab drivers' hand.

Baruch slipped out of the other door and confronted the intruder who started to swing. Baruch dropped him with one punch.

This incident, which happened some years ago, was known to only a few of Baruch's intimates.

What the roughneck didn't know was that Baruch, in his college days, was a crack boxer. In fact, Bob Fitzsimons, the great heavyweight, once suggested that Baruch take up prize fighting as a career.

Of course, Baruch didn't—and mankind was the gainer.

Baruch, who celebrated his 87th birthday on August 19, is one of the most remarkable men of our time. He is a legendary figure in America. His career has been outstanding.

He was an office boy at 19, a junior partner in a Wall Street firm at 25, and a millionaire before he was 35.

"KEEP PUNCHING — THE OTHER FELLOW MAY BE WORSE OFF," HAS BEEN ONE OF BARUCH'S AXIOMS THROUGHOUT HIS LONG AND USEFUL LIFE.

By JAMES L. KILGALLEN

Amazing Career

He has been the "elder statesman" and adviser to seven Presidents—from Woodrow Wilson to Dwight D. Eisenhower—and over the years has rubbed elbows and worked with the great men of the world.

His philanthropies and contributions to charity have been enormous. The son of a surgeon, he has contributed much to physical rehabilitation. He also has been a big factor in providing low cost housing for the underprivileged.

Authorship of "The Baruch Plan" for the control of atomic energy was one of his late-in-life contributions to his country. Before the United Nations, on behalf of the United States Government, he insisted that the indispensable requirement for an enduring peace is a foolproof system of inspection and control of all forms of nuclear energy.

His programme still stands as American policy, despite the Soviet Union's bitter opposition.

In talking to Baruch the other day, he admitted that he's "taking things easy" and conserving his strength. His sense of humour came to the surface when asked how he felt, physically.

"I'm still breathing," he replied.

He was about to leave New York for Saratoga Springs to enjoy the racing. He insisted that this year he is going to avoid the annual birthday interview. On his last birthday, he jokingly told newsmen: "to me, old age is fifteen years older than I am."

Baruch brushed aside any discussion of current problems, he doesn't want to appear to be "a pop-off fellow."

"I don't want to tell the world what to do," he said.

Good Punter

Herbert Bayard Swope, the former noted newspaper editor and close friend of Baruch, says Baruch "loves good horses."

"Bernie used to have his own stable," said Swope. "It was called Kershaw stable, named after his famed Hobcaw Barony estate where he lives when he visits South Carolina."

Swope recalled that years ago Baruch imported "Happy Argo," a colt from Ireland, raced him and later bred him. In reply to a question Swope said Baruch used to be a big better, but now bets moderate sums. It's a cinch, however, that Baruch doesn't patronise the $2 window at the track.

Baruch is a handsome figure and attracts attention wherever he goes. He is a strappingly-built man, 6 feet 4, florid-complexioned and silver-haired. Although time has forced concessions on him, he still walks with a soldierly step.

He attends banquets on occasion and now and then makes a speech. He retains a staff of stenographers and researchers at his mid-Manhattan office.

He keeps up with the trend of the times and his mind is as brilliant as ever.

People and organisations always seem to be honouring Baruch in the twilight of his career. Several years ago he was the guest speaker at the observance of the 106th anniversary of the founding of City College of New York, from which Baruch was graduated in 1889.

The college's seventh president, Dr. Buell Gordon Gallagher, announced to an audience of 1,200 students and faculty members that he would recommend that the Business School be renamed, the Bernard M Baruch School of Business and Civic Administration.

Baruch smiled. Fingering his hearing aid, he replied:

"You all recognise that I am deaf, but I do not want you to think I am dumb. I am overcome at the thought. I did not refer to it because buildings are generally named after persons who are dead and I assure you that I am going to stay as long as I can."

"Character and hard work are as important as ability," he said.

Baruch comes from a family noted for its longevity.

As he grew up he thought of becoming a doctor like his father, Dr. Simon Baruch, a hard-working surgeon.

But his mother was influenced by a talk she had with a phrenologist who thought that, while young Bernard would make a good doctor, he might do better in finance or politics.

So when, at 19, Baruch was graduated from city college of New York, he landed a job in Wall Street as a $3 a week clerk in a brokerage firm.

Wall Street, the speculative centre of the world, interested and intrigued him.

Ace Speculator

Baruch had the qualities to make good in the "the street"—keen insight, logic, and a brilliant mind. In later years, Baruch never tried to evade the fact that in those days he was a speculator. He explained that the word speculator came from the Latin "Speculari," meaning to observe. And, said Baruch, "I observe."

He moved into the realm of peculation and finance as a duck takes to water and rose steadily in prestige and earning power.

In the years that followed he had relationship with such men as the elder J. Pierpont Morgan, the Gungenheims, "Diamond Jim" Brady, Edward Harriman and Thomas Fortune Ryan.

By the time he got married, he was making his mark in Wall Street.

FEW men have taken so much from life—or given so much to their fellow men—as Bernard Baruch, the remarkable "elder statesman" who celebrated his 87th birthday recently.

Here is a pen picture by a veteran reporter, who has interviewed Baruch many times, recounting dramatic moments from Baruch's career, and providing his prescriptions for success and happiness.

CRUSADER AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

SHRI Narayana is well-known for his teachings, philosophy and achievements. His followers come from all nationalities and all communities.

He pioneered a peaceful revolution and emancipated over two millions of down-trodden people who were branded as untouchables.

He was the right-hand man of Gandhiji during some of the historical satyagrahas in the South.

To meet him Gurudev Tagore went all the way to Shri Narayana's abode.

Shri Narayana's 103rd birth anniversary falls today.

P. K. V. Menon

THIRTY-THREE years ago, in the feeble glow of a coconut lamp in a far off village in South India sat Mahatma Gandhi, conferring with one of the greatest social reformers India has ever produced — Shri Narayana.

To root out the malady of untouchability, the two great souls burnt a lot of midnight oil, put their heads and hearts together, formulated the plan for the historic satyagraha at the Vaikom temple, straight—way launched it and deftly steered it to success.

A life-long backer of Shri Narayana, Gandhiji had the highest admiration for his devout dedication to the glorious cause of the emancipation of the down-trodden which brought about something of a formidable, peaceful revolution in South India.

From the depth of servitude the down-trodden were emancipated.

EMANCIPATION

Any assessment of Narayana's achievements should be against a backdrop of the pattern of society, prevalent in Kerala in the beginning of the present century.

Though caste distinction was the order of the day all over India, there was no part to excel the South in it.

Swami Vivekananda termed it an asylum of religious lunatics.

Harijans were considered a polluting caste. Their very sight was dreaded. Education was denied to them. They must not approach the caste Hindus neither wear clean clothes, nor bathe in the village tank, nor drink from the village well.

Shri Narayana pondered over the problem.

NO MORE SUBMISSION TO THE MONSTROUS WHIMS OF THE PRIVILEGED FEW, HE DECLARED

Every one should get education, the mind and spirit should no more stand any enforced starvation.

He walked from village to village advocating his new scheme of emancipation. And consequently, a storm was sweeping across the land; stale customs crumbled, many a myth exploded and fetters blew off.

TAGORE MEETS

Shri Narayana had won the hearts of millions at home and abroad.

Rabindranath Tagore was one whose appreciation for Shri Narayana's achievements knew no bounds.

The temptation to meet him in flesh and blood and compliment him was so irresistable that Tagore went all the way to Varkala in Kerala and stayed with him.

It was indeed a big event and to every one who attended the colourful reception, it was a soul-stirring experience to watch the two men embrace in affection and admiration, while the golden-capped elephants swayed gracefully and the large crowd rent the air with words of welcome.

S hri Narayana, pioneer in social reform movement.

Tagore later confessed that among all the personalities he had the privilege of meeting, Shri Narayana struck him for many reasons as unique.

Shri Narayana was a man of action and of few words.

To him work was worship.

The uplift of the less fortunate mattered much to him.

He was a humanitarian in the widest sense of the word.

Suffering anywhere in the world pained his heart. To give justice to the oppressed was his life's mission.

CEYLON TRIP

During his life-long campaign twice did he cross to Ceylon to organise and inspire the downtrodden folks over there.

One should be judged by his actions and not by the colour of his skin, he preached.

He was ever at loggerheads with dogmas and superstitions. All the exaggerated forms of worship in the temples made no sense to him.

To do away with the superstitious rituals and crude worship, he launched a vigorous clean-up movement.

God may be worshipped anywhere, he said, and lashed at the countless idols, priests, ceremonies and other paraphernalia of worship.

He taught the people to lay all the stress on the ideals.

'PUT UP THE MOTTOS OF TRUTH, LOVE AND DUTY IN YOUR TEMPLES AND PRACTISE THESE VIRTUES IN YOUR LIVES,' HE DECLARED.

He opened ideal temples for people to meet as brothers, regardless of caste and creed.

True temples have to play a vital role in inspiring the people and infusing confidence and creative enterprise in them.

In the words of Shri Narayana, 'you come to the temple to be purified and strengthened for a nobler life when you go back to your village and home."

'ONE WORLD'

From an ordinary village urchin called Nanoo to the pioneer reformer, Shri Narayana represents the learning of a life-time, a down-to earth philosophy, where caste and creed evaporate before one world of humanity.

He was born in a hut in 1854 at the Village Chempazhanti, some ten miles north of Trivandrum.

After acquiring commendable knowledge in Malayalam and Tamil, he mastered Sanskrit under a village scholar.

Later he left home, took an intensive course in Yoga and started his mission of finding the Truth and fighting injustice.

Delving into many a rare collection in Sanskrit, he composed a number of poems.

Among them, 'Atmopadesa Satakam' a hundred verses addressed to the self, is rated on level with the Gitanjali of Gurudev.

RENAISSANCE

How he spotted out a young man of great literary genius, Shri Kumaran Asan, was an event that later contributed enormously to his mission.

For Kumaran Asan blossomed into the most virile poet of Renaissance, who fought with his gifted pen the ills of society.

Twenty-nine years ago, on September 1, 1928 his 73rd birthday was celebrated by his disciples at different centres of the world.

A momentous gathering of various nationalities and religions was held at the beautiful city of Geneva to mark the occasion.

A week later, at his peaceful abode, Shivagiri, he breathed his last.

Shri Narayana was a crusading genius who rewrote the future of millions and laid the foundation of the secular state which India is today.

Buddha and His Disciples by Daulat Chauhan which caught the eye of visitors at the Bombay Art Society's exhibition held at the C. J. Art Gallery.

VILLAGE SCHOOLMASTER

— By Mrs. Cumi Dallas

National Theatre Must Revive Drama Movement

A NATIONAL THEATRE IS INCLUDED IN THE SCHEME OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS TO BE LOCATED IN NEW DELHI; BUT THE PLAN TO PROCEED WITH ITS CONSTRUCTION IS HELD OVER, AT LEAST, FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The reason assigned for this decision is the financial stringency which the country is facing at present.

Although a national theatre has been on the horizon of New Delhi for about four years, public opinion was hitherto, apathetic towards it.

Now the attention of the informed sections of the public is focused on the theatre question.

The project intended for New Delhi has been a subject of free and frank discussion.

It might turn out to be a controversial issue.

National Theatre

An independent country must have a national theatre.

This is the argument advanced in favour of the projected theatre.

The fact that New Delhi being the capital ought to have at least one theatre worthy of its dignity cannot be denied, but the point which demands serious consideration in this connection is whether a single structure would be conducive to fulfilment of the ideal of a national theatre.

In its very conception, the national theatre is a drama movement built up on a national scale, and theatre construction forms one of its parts.

If taken in the sense of a structure, the national theatre implies a chain of play-houses integrated in the scheme of the national drama movement.

There is much force in the views expressed by some critics that the projected theatre will fulfil only the local need of New Delhi.

The criticism is levelled, not against the project but against its cost, which is estimated at rupees one crore and also against the proposal to name a single structure as national.

★

The protagonists of the plan ought to pause for a moment and think whether the theatre which they have in view will stimulate construction of drama theatres in other towns.

They should also consider whether it would be the starting-point of a well-planned drama movement.

According to available information, they have no comprehensive plan before them except their pet theme—the highly expensive theatre for the capital.

No 'Old Vic'

REGULAR performances of a high order and with reasonable intervals form the principal part of a national drama movement.

THEY WOULD BE POSSIBLE ONLY WHEN WELL-ORGANISED PROFESSIONAL REPERTORY COMPANIES AND AMATEUR TROUPES ARE AVAILABLE IN ADEQUATE STRENGTH.

The paucity of such companies and troupes at present cannot be overlooked.

India has no organisations like the "Old Vic" or "Sadler's Wells" of England.

The old companies were dispersed as a result of the strong impact of the cinema on the stage.

The new organisations of the kind needed to build up a sound and truly national drama movement have not taken the place of the old, because drama has no ground of its own on which it can stand without fear or favour and resume its growth.

It may be recalled that drama had to lose many of its theatres to the cinema within the last 30 years, and no sympathy was expressed for the dramatic art in its worst plight.

For the time being, the question is one of rehabilitation of drama.

★

The critics of the theatre project for New Delhi have pointed out in clear terms that the expenditure of rupee one crore would be extravagant, if it is incurred on the construction of only one structure.

They have further made a constructive and practicable suggestion that out of such a huge sum at least 25 theatres can be built in the different towns and that New Delhi can also have one at a reasonable cost.

Theatres are the immediate need of drama.

There will be no revival worth its name as long as ways and means are not devised to provide theatres for the drama activity.

New permanent organisations are not formed, because there are no theatres in which they can play and open seasons of performance.

As a result of the absence of theatres and permanent organisations, the recruitment of front-rank playwrights and actors is also at standstill.

Theatres, establishments and experienced personnel are the essential requirements of drama if it is expected to re-emerge as an art moving on the stage.

Commendable

MR. A. NAGESWAR Rao, the popular cine artiste of Andhra, has set a commendable example of extending help to drama.

Some time ago, he had donated Rs. 25,000 to the Andhra University for education of poor students.

THIS TIME HE HAS TURNED TO DRAMA AND DECIDED TO DEVOTE HIS EARNINGS OF THIS YEAR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MODEL THEATRE IN VIJAYAWADA.

Mr. Nageswar Rao has also requested municipalities to construct suitable halls for the revival of dramatic art.

He has acted in the best spirit of an artist.

There are many in the cinema line who are known for their lip-sympathy to drama and for no graceful action.

Some of them do not hesitate to act against it, if their own purpose is served.

Mr. Nageswar Rao evidently makes a notable exception to such 'friends' of drama!

As a cine artiste, he has proceeded, in his individual capacity, to return to drama what was taken away from it by the cinema.

If the film world is alive to the values of the stage, the revival of drama will receive some impetus and the film will also be benefited.

Art Notes By D. G. Vyas

Greatness In Art

An exhibition of Indian art is reported to have been held in Bucharest—the capital of Rumania.

The exhibits were two hundred plates which were reproduction of some of the most representive works of Indian art.

They covered the period beginning with 3,000 years B.C. and ending with the 18th century A.D.

Evidently the exhibition presented Indian art of the past and not art of the present.

Such a distinction has to be made and it can be made easily, when the contrast formed by the realities to kept in view.

"The Art of a Great People" was the caption of an article specially given by the Rumanian daily "Scintera" to the exhibition.

It would be taken as a tribute by modern India, which she should, in all fairness, pass on to her glorious past.

India as an artistic country maintains her greatness in the field of art on the strength of her past.

This is the bare fact and it has to be accepted if the real situation is viewed with an open mind.

Contradictions

HOW far can India claim to be great on the strength of art in the modern times?

This is a simple question, and the reply to it has to be sought from the realities.

It is time now to find out how far "new developments" in art and architecture are related to the art of the soil and why modern India has failed to create something of outstanding merits on the basis of her distinctive art tradition.

The admiration of foreign countries for India is equally great when her artistic products are introduced to them.

The indigenous art tradition is not only continued but has gained additional strength in the field of artistic handicrafts; while in painting, sculpture and architecture, it has appeared to be antiquated and, therefore, out of tune with the modern times.

This is an anomalous position which needs to be investigated.

HUNT FOR MOTHS' 'LOVE LURE'

By THOMAS R. HENRY

WASHINGTON.

THE Department of Agriculture is tracking down the love lure of lady gypsy moths.

The point of the project, one of the most delicate in Departmental history, is not just to find out scientific data about gypsy moths, but to eliminate the pests from states beset by them.

Two hundred thousand virgin moths will contribute to the work.

From them all, through some of the finest chemical processes, the Department expects to extract a total of two tiny drops of the elusive substance, presumably some sort of perfume, and certainly sweet to a male moth.

It is this substance which makes a lady gypsy moth irresistible to a male — and it is thus mighty effective in gypsy moth traps.

But it is inordinately expensive to collect.

So the Department hopes to synthesize the material and, with it, do a good turn for New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the other states which are waging an all-out war against the plant-eating moths and the tentlike cocoons where they develop as caterpillars.

Under present arrangements, technicians must collect the insects' pupae, and fly them to field laboratories where they are kept in trays until moths emerge.

Then the last two segments of the female body, which contain the lure, are processed and placed in the traps, counted on to determine the locations of infectation and efficacy of DDT spraying.

The moths are also being hunted in Yugoslavia, Portugal and Spain.

The entomologists are pinning heavy hopes on the fact that the very existence of the species depends on the sex potion —called gyptol—which a male can detect at a distance of half a mile.

Two years ago the material was first isolated, but not in pure enough form.

The male gypsy moth is hard He won't respond to anything to fool.

Belgian Artist Finds His 'Garden Of Eden' In Bali

The Beauty of Bali, Pollok is the girl in every one of Le Mayeur's Balinese paintings.

EVER hanker to visit paradise? If so, drop in some day on A.J. Le Mayeur, a Belgian painter who has created for himself a bit of earthly heaven on the Indonesian isle of Bali.

The island itself, with its purple mountains, softly flowing streams lined with palm, coconut and banana trees, its thick monkey forests, its terraced rice paddies, its quaint, thatched villages, and its beautiful, bronzed, bare-breasted women, is often likened to one great Garden of Eden.

Within this garden, Le Mayeur has cultivated a little paradise of his own.

"His life," remarked one man who recently visited him, "is sheer beauty and contentment. He has found what all of us have been searching for. All the wonders we look forward to in the after life he is experiencing now."

The 77-year-old artist, his hair now thin and gray and his shoulders slightly stooped, established his unworldly haven 25 years ago on the sandy bank of Bali's palm-rimmed seashore.

His house is almost hidden from view by a wall of tropical growth, with various shades of green speckled with the bright hues of more than a dozen rare, exotic flowers.

Art-Work

The house is like something out of a fairy tale.

Every inch of teakwood surface, down to the last doorknob, is hand-carved, the results of 25 years of almost continuous work by local carvers.

At the entrance, where two intricate stone monkeys—religious symbols in Hindu Bali—stand sentinel, the visitor is met by two lovely barefoot servant girls wearing traditional Balinese sarongs and large red roses in their hair.

He is also greeted by part or all of Le Mayeur's menagerie of five dogs and 20 cats.

Inside the house, he discovers himself surrounded by dozens of gold tinted impressionist paintings of Balinese women at work and play. They are the work of Le Mayeur, who has captured the unique beauty of Bali, symbolised by the grace of its half-naked damsels, on hundreds of glittering canvases.

Le Mayeur himself can be found painting by an open window in his luxuriously furnished studio.

He is invariably dressed in shorts and a sports shirt as dazzling in colour as his portraits.

BEFORE HIM, POSING, WILL BE ONE OF BALI'S MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN. SHE IS THE GIRL IN EVERY ONE OF LE MAYEUR'S BALINESS PAINTINGS INCLUDING HIS EARLIEST WORKS. SHE IS POLLOK, HIS WIFE

Pollok is now 41 years old, but seems to be hardly more than 25.

Bali's top dancer in the 1930's, she was hired as a model by Le Mayeur shortly after he settled on the island in 1932.

Artist and model were soon married and they have been working together ever since.

First Painting

Sometimes Le Mayeur moves his easel out into the garden.

There he might paint his wife bathing in a tiny, tree-shaded pool, or picking a huge tropical flower, or kneeling in prayers before a small, hand-carved Hindu temple.

Satisfied with the stone and wood motifs of the little world he has built around himself, Le Mayeur for years has done all his painting there.

Before Le Mayeur came to Bali, he was constantly searching for new beauty to paint.

Born in Brusseis in 1880, the son of a wellknown artist, he was determined to follow in his father's footsteps.

At 16 he enrolled in the Royal Academy of Brussels and sold his first painting at the age of 17 at an exhibition in Italy.

It is not only Bali's extraordinary physical beauty that has captivated him.

It is also the island's extraordinary people.

By Dan Kurzman

He enlisted in the army in 1914 and five years later chose to be demobilised in Kairouan, a Tunisian holy city, where he started his search for an earthly paradise.

In the next two decades he captured on canvas the wonders of Italy, India, Algeria, Morocco, Madagascar, Egypt and Turkey, returning from time to time to Paris, Brussels or Amsterdam to exhibit his work.

Pitfalls

He eventually visited Tahiti, and he knew he had come closer to his goal.

Then, in 1932, he stopped in Bali, and his search ended.

But even in "paradise," the artist has found, life is not without its pitfalls.

For example, he was more than a little disturbed by the native reaction to his marriage with Pollok.

"My wife is of a low Hindu caste," he explains, "and normally, therefore, she could marry a street cleaner without incurring public criticism.

"Almost all Balinese," he points out, "are simple, rugged rice peasants. Yet, when they come off the fields they suddenly become sensitive artists.

"IN SOME VILLAGES, PERHAPS, A QUARTER OR MORE OF THE INHABITANTS ARE REMARKABLY TALENTED PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, DANCERS OR MUSICIANS, AND THE REST ARE HIGHLY APPRECIATIVE OF ART. LITTLE GIRLS OF SEVEN OR EIGHT DANCE WITH THE MOST AMAZING GRACE."

What bothers Le Mayeur is that Bali's happiness may gradually dissolve in the wake of western trends that are slowly making inroads in the island.

New Trends

"It is a great tragedy," he says, "that so-called civilisation is finally catching up with Bali. "In the town, one can now find cheap, Western-style houses that are alien to the Balinese setting And intellectuals are trying to pressure the women into covering themselves. As a result, you see many women dressed in ugly, misfitting jackets that are completely unsuited to their beauty.

"And as for the children, some schools won't accept them unless they are dressed in Western clothing. And even when they're playing in their sarongs, many are now covering their chests."

He added with a sigh of deep regret: "What will Bali be like a few years from now? I hope to die before it becomes too civilised. Why can't this one bit of paradise remain on the earth?"

LE MAYEUR at work in his garden.

"BUT I, AS A WESTERNER AND NON-HINDU, AM RATED IN A CLASS EVEN LOWER THAN THE LOWEST CASTE. MANY NATIVES RESENTED THE MARRIAGE AND WOULDN'T TALK TO MY WIFE FOR SOME TIME."

Even now, Le Mayeur points out his cook, who is of a higher caste, will not prepare or eat rice that Pollok takes to the temple to be blessed.

The painter has also had other difficulties to overcome.

Under Japs

During World War II he underwent the hardships of Japanese occupation.

When the Japanese first arrived, he and his wife fled to the hills.

But after the invaders promised that artists, regardless of nationality, would not be imprisoned or harmed, the Le Mayeurs returned to their home and went back to work —using cheap cloth for canvas —under the surveillance of armed guards.

If life has had its trials for Le Mayeur, boredom has not been one of them.

Sometimes he invites to lunch—served in his little Garden of Eden—as many as 100 guests at a time.

Does Le Mayeur intend to stay in Bali? Yes he says, "for ever."

CARTONS REPLACE BOTTLES

Chronicle Correspondent

LINCOLN, Neb.

A QUIET revolution has been going on in recent years in the nation's milkshed.

The nutritious food is still the same but the method of getting it into the family refrigerator and the baby's bottle is changing.

The United States Department of Agriculture says the big departure in milk distribution is to less home delivery and more purchases in stores with other foods.

Chief spark in this trend, the USDA says, is the advent of the carton package for milk which is out-moding the old, heavy milk bottle.

The trend is also to larger containers, with half-gallon, and in some cases gallon, cartons growing in popularity.

The tendency to store sales by milk distributors is bringing about pricing differential that favours the shopper who picks up her own milk rather than waits for the milkman to bring it.

This can be a fair savings. The USDA estimates that 23 per cent of the consumer price of milk is in distribution costs.

WASHINGTON.

IT just isn't sporting to shoot a lion. Ask most any U. S. Congressman these days, and you'll find that he knows as much about big game hunting in the Belgian Congo as he does about taxes, civil rights and the weather in Washington.

All because he has been heeding a blonde and glamorous Countess filibuster about lions.

Of course the only lions in Washington are at the zoo and those social lions on the hospitality circuit.

Yet thanks, to the titled sister-in-law of New Jersey's Democratic Congressman Alfred D. Sieminski, the subject of big game hunting has been fascinating Capitol Hill partygoers.

Polish Count Says It Isn't Sport To Shoot Lions

BY DOROTHY McCARDLE

Polish-born Countess Clementine Mankowski is paying her first American visit to her sister Marie, wife of representative Sieminski.

Her husband, Count Andrew Mankowski, who was unable to get away from his post as foreign editor of a newspaper in Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo, is a noted hunter.

But he has no time for lions. He feels it isn't sport to shoot lions.

He's strictly an elephant and buffalo hunter.

The Count appears to be that rarity, the tender-hearted hunter.

A family man himself, with a son and a daughter, he has sympathy and respect for family life in the animal world, too.

Take the story of his middle-of-the-night meeting with a lioness, mother of two cubs, as told here by his wife to fascinated audiences in Congressional drawing rooms.

The Count was dressed in his hunter's hat with its small light at the front of the brim, like the lantern of an American coal-miner.

Suddenly the faint gleam of his hat light showed four glowing eyes peering at him from the brush.

He switched on his flashlight just in time to see two lion cubs dart off into the darkness of the underbursh.

Carefully, with gun triggered, he slowly and stealthily pulled back the grasses in pursuit of the cubs.

Suddenly he came upon a scene tense with what could be fatal danger. The lion cubs were snuggling up to their mother, lying alert directly in front of the Count, her great eyes fixed upon him, and one nuge paw sweeping the cubs closer to her side.

"My husband was fascinated by this domestic tableau," says the Countess. "He says he will never forget the look in the eyes of that lioness. No threat. Just a beseeching look as if pleading for mercy.

"He stood rooted there, looking at that lioness and marvelling at the imploring expression of her eyes. How he wished he had had a camera instead of a gun! Finally, he backed slowly away. And the mother of the cubs never made the slightest move toward him."

Although the Count has plenty of ivory to attest his skill at shooting elephants, any mother elephant is safe from his aim.

Take the day he stumbled on a bathing beauty scene in elephant-land.

An enormous pachyderm and her small offspring stood beside a pool of water.

The mother ripped up a trunkful of grass, dipped it in the water, and energetically rubbed her baby's hide with the wet grass.

Pluck, dunk, and rub gave a perfect sponge bath for this early-morning elephantine clean-up routine.

"Of course, my husband went on his way without shooting. And only wished he had had his camera along," says the Countess.

The Countess, who like her handsome, brunette sister, Marie Sieminski, is a Polish refugee, has had her own fascinating experiences with animals in the Belgian Congo, where she has lived most of her married life.

Music Charms

Like the day she and her 20-year-old son, Andrew, and 13-year-old daughter, Maya, were driving along the edge of the jungle when both sides of the road suddenly swarmed with chattering monkeys.

The Countess stopped the car to keep from running down the screeching creatures. But, as the car halted, the monkeys vanished.

Young Andrew, long wondering whether music really hath charms to soothe the savage breast, as the poet has said, took out his mouth organ.

He began a lively tune on the harmonica—and presto, the monkeys came flocking back, sat down on their haunches, and turned their bony heads from side to side as if to catch each changing note.

One tune finished, and Andrew's simian listeners made off into the bush again.

But the moment he started another tune, back they came. He felt like a pied piper of the animal kingdom.

"You rarely have to be prepared to shoot a gun in the Belgian Congo," says the Countess, "but should be ready at all times to shoot a camera. The animal pictures are fabulous."

Officers of the Screen Actors' Guild, American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations, confer at the union's offices in Hollywood, California. Shown here (from left to right) are Dana Andrews, second vice-president, Walter Pidgeon, president and John Dales, national executive secretary. The motion picture actors themselves govern the Guild through an elected board of directors of 39 actors and an executive committee consisting of the six elected officers of the Guild.

New York Has Its Hyde Park

By Eli Waldron

NEW YORK.

WHAT of the soapbox orator—the great auk of public speaking — is he, like that flightless bird, now extinct?

Not at all. He still flaps his wings and raises his inspired beak to the sky in Union Square, New York's answer to London's Hyde Park.

But he is a sadly changed specimen, the mutations of time having drawn his teeth, if birds have teeth, and dimmed the luster of his eye.

"Awk!" he says. No longer "Up the rebels!"

Take the case of Sam "The Paradox" Bergholz, who is frankly speaking, a nut.

Hot for a hard money policy on Mondays, he regularly switches to an easy credit line on Wednesday, indicating the change in his thinking by wearing his fishing cap backward.

Soap-Boxer

A scrawny man with a freckled forearm, he perches on the ledge beneath Henry Kirke Brown's equestrian statue of George Washington, unveiled just 101 years ago, and cries to a mixed audience of "winos," students and garment workers. "Hard money! Who wants hard money? Humpty dumpty Humphrey does. Magoffin! Magoffin! Bad Bernie Anderson does. Magoffin! and who are we? We are nobodaddy."

Or switching his line (and his cap), "Easy money? Easy money! Panhandlers of the world unite?"

The exclamation "Magoffin!" has been a favourite with Sam "The Paradox" this summer.

The middle name of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, he somehow manages to turn it into a wild cry of despair.

"Bad Bernie," of course, is Robert Bernerd Anderson, Humphrey's replacement.

No one knows whether Sam approves of the change in the Treasury or not. And neither does he.

"Mister, I don't know," he said recently to an observer, panting on a park bench after one of his exertions. "To tell you God's truth I don't know what I'm talking about."

Bum's Hangout

The Square is now almost exclusively a bum's hangout, particularly at night, and the spark more often than not appears in the form of a young, wild-eyed Divinity student standing on a park bench declaring the wrath of God as evidenced by the appearance on earth of Rock 'n' Roll.

Speeches of this nature cause Sam "The Paradox" to roll his eyes and shake his head mournfully. It may be, as his manner suggests, that there is nothing, really nothing, left to talk about.

As he himself put it recently during a lull in the proceedings, raising his freckled arm in benediction, "Magoffin! Let us all be quiet, friends. Let us bow our heads for a minute's silence whilst we listen to the fallout."

YOU BE THE JUDGE

Here are three typical illustrations based on well-known cases.

The average intelligent man should be able to arrive at a reasonably just verdict.

Weigh the arguments of both sides and pass judgment.

Decisions given by courts are at the end.

BY K.P. RAO

MOHAN WAS A TEACHER — EVERY INCH A TEACHER. WHEREVER HE WAS — THE TEACHER IN HIM WOULD RISE TO THE OCCASION.

Once he saw the mischievous boy Balu raising clouds of dust in the street to the annoyance of all.

Mohan immediately caught hold of Balu, chastised him well and thus prevented him from further mischief.

No doubt Balu had to stop. But he felt his prestige greatly hurt.

How could Mohan, an utter stranger, exercise any jurisdiction over him in order to correct him?

That was his point. Even his father lent support to his ideas.

The result: Balu brought an action against Mohan for payment of damages for having chastised him on the road.

Substantiating his claim he told the court: 'My Lord! Mohan was an utter stranger who had neither the authority nor relationship that made him competent to chastise me.

"If he had any grievance against me he should have gone to the proper forum for redress.

"It would be high-handedness if he were allowed to correct all youths on the road for some folly or other."

Mohan said: "Your Lordships! No doubt I had no jurisdiction or authority over the young man as such. Whenever a citizen sees such mischief it is his sacred duty as a citizen to put an end to this.

"I believe that every one has power to set right the wrongdoer even by chastising reasonably. So long as he is reasonable no offence is committed by him."

Do you hold Mohan guilty?

RAJ failed in his argument. Reason having failed emotion overpowered him. He thought the problem could be decided only by giving his opponent a good thrashing.

Losing his temper he raised his lathi to strike his rival Kapoor. Kapoor was quick. In a trice he ran away to save himself. Ran away direct to his lawyer, who in turn ran to the court with a complaint against Raj, accusing him of using criminal force against his client.

He told the court: "My Lord! Raj has raised his lathi against Kapoor. If Kapoor was not quick he would have been hurt. Raj must be punished.'

Raj replied: "Your Lordship! I had merely raised my lathi. Would that alone be sufficient to make me guilty? In fact it is quite possible that I might have changed my mind even before I struck.

"On account of the dexterous way in which Kapoor escaped, it was impossible for me to have completed the offence. Kapoor's complaint is quite premature."

What is your verdict?

★

DESAI was known for his hospitality. But it was this very virtue which put him in the docks once.

One night he received a guest — a nervous weather-beaten man in rags who came gasping for a piece of bread.

Desai's hospitality was there. The tramp was fed — fed well till he was full. He left apparently satisfied.

In the morning he returned — not alone — but with police and told them he was royally treated by Desai.

The police put Desai in the docks along with the tramp, who was a criminal.

Desai was accused of harbouring the criminal and helping him.

Police condemning Desai said: "My Lord! It is an offence to harbour criminals whatever be the intention. Desai has committed that offence because he gave the criminal food and comfort."

Desai's defence was, "Your Lordship! No doubt harbouring a criminal is an offence. But I did not know that my guest was a criminal.

"Even if I knew, merely giving food to a criminal is not an offence. Law allows persons to be kind even towards such people."

Is Desai guilty?

Answers

1. No. Mohan is not guilty. Every citizen has authority to prevent a person from committing public nuisance and so long as he is reasonable in his action, he will not have committed any wrong in law.

   AIR 1944 Mad. 168.
2. Raj was held guilty. The offence was not completed because Kapoor was alert. Not because Raj had to do something more to complete it.

   12. A.L.J. 154.
3. The court held that Desai had not committed any offence. Mere giving a meal to a thief is not harbouring. Harbouring means not merely giving food and shelter, but "assisting a criminal to evade apprehension by police."

   6. Lahore Law Journal 481.

"Well, it's your own fault — you forgot the tent pole!"

Forbidden

Chronicle Correspondent

OTTAWA.

WHY is it forbidden to mail horoscopes to Switzerland? Christmas crackers to Ireland? Guitars to Tonga? Or toy balloons to Iraq?

Despite all high-sounding international activity, the world's mailing regulations are still full of strange and fascinating restrictions—about 200 pages of them in official postal guides.

Such as solemn prohibition of mailing perfume to Basutoland, tea to the Vatican, socks to Persia, playing cards to San Marino, handcuffs to Brazil, or gooseberry bushes to Holland.

JIMMY CANNON SAYS

GUYS DESCRIBED BY GIRLS AS "INTERESTING FELLOWS USUALLY ARE THOSE WHO LISTEN TO THE LADY'S TROUBLES WITH OTHER GUYS.

You're no child if you ever wore bell-bottomed pants.

The girls who wear men's watches seldom get them from guys.

"The Unknown Soldier" by Vaino Linna is a cynical novel of combat.

Orange juice and gin drinkers generally laugh too much.

The guy is a wrongie if an enemy's sudden wealth makes him a friend.

Since Rock 'n' Roll hit, have you noticed how many disc jockeys developed southern accents.

If a shabby man carries a cane and drinks alone often enough, the bar's other customers will make up the lies for him.

Only Audrey Hepburn should be allowed to wear that hairdo.

Von McDaniel's trouble is that big leaguers take the pitches the high school kids swing at.

★

Judge a hotel by the bellhop's uniforms.

Chances are the guy who dropped all those burned-out matches behind the sofa at your party is a bachelor.

Sloppily dressed professional gamblers are the stingiest.

Why do middle-aged women sit in the chair nearest the restaurant window and glare at every pedestrian who glances at them?

I couldn't believe Andy Griffith in "A Face in the Crowd."

I feel a twinge of regret when I pass a bankrupt flower shop.

Remember when most men carried police whistles on key rings?

It's hard for a bald-headed man with a bristly moustache to look jovial.

★

Enlist in my campaign to stop soda jerks from dropping blobs of whipped cream into ice cream sodas.

Why, when most of the season is played at night, do they decide the championship in a day-time world series?

A lush who shaves the morning after is still giving his vice a tussle.

Most guys will search for a reason to knock a dame who brushed them off.

"The Black Obelisk" by Erich Maria Remarque is a naive novel that is corny instead of sophisticated.

I pass up movies with a gorilla in them.

Most liquor store clerks look as if they don't use the stuff.

Men with bogus English accents generally believe they're wits.

SUNDAY GEM

Be careful of the word you say
To Keep them soft and sweet
You never know from day to day
Which ones you'll have to eat.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS — *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

LIONS CLUB VARIETY HELPS T.B. PATIENTS

THE Deccan Queen has its busiest run during this season when Bombayites literally go in droves to that delightful haven within a distance of a hundred and twenty miles.

Poona with its ever-appealing country-town charm, where the sun takes an occasional shy peep from behind fleecy clouds, where the air is exhilarating and invigorating, and the rain has a cute way of caressing the earth, where flowers vie with one another for colour and variety—these and many other attractions lure city dwellers to this "pride of the Deccan."

Businessmen have necessarily to make it a strictly week-end business, but for those who can enjoy the luxury of a little extra leisure, they would certainly wish for time to stand still, and for the holiday to prolong as long as hospitable hosts would permit.

Minneapolis

THE Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra's performances on September 25 and 26 will mark an event unique in the history of Western music in India—the first appearance in this country of a full-scale symphony orchestra from abroad.

The Minneapolis Symphony started in 1903, is one of the oldest orchestras in the United States, Mexico and Australia over the last 30 years.

The United States Information Service and the Time and Talents Club Combined Charities sub-committee are jointly sponsoring these performances, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Indian Red Cross Society and the Indian Cancer Society.

Its present director is Antal Dorati who has conducted some of the greatest symphony orchestras in Europe, the United

Lions At Large

INSTEAD of roaring, the Lions of Bombay are noticed going about their work as meekly as lambs, and rather than mauling humanity they believe in serving it to the best of their ability!

On the Ladies Night dinner meeting of the Lions Club of Bombay (North), of which Mr. J. V. Bhagat is president, a debate of a lively character was held.

The highly debatable subject was "That woman has always exercised a civilising influence on man."

At the start of the evening, our popular Mayor, Mr. M. V. Donde was initiated into the honorary presidentship of the Club by receiving a membership pin from the hand of Lion president Bhagat, and thereafter assumed the chairmanship of the debate.

Leaders of the proposition and the opposition were the two Lions Club presidents Bhagat and Sohrab Khan, supported by Lions Mahesh Doctor and H. V. Mody respectively.

Considerable merriment was caused when Mr. Roy Sellers of the U.S.I.S. spoke against the proposition, while his wife defended it with vigorous eloquence—we hope that peace and harmony has been restored ere this!

The function was held in the newly constructed air-conditioned dining room of the National Sports Club, and was attended by a large number of members and guests.

Lions Club Presidents S. K. Khan and J. V. Bhagat are on either side of Bombay's Mayor, M. V. Donde, at a lively debate arranged by the Lions Club of Bombay (North) at the National Sports Club.

Mobile Van

IN continuation of their spirit of service, the Lions further organised a variety concert to raise funds for giving a fully equipped mobile hospital van for domiciliary treatment for tuberculosis, a scourge that is widely prevalent in our country.

In Bombay there are 70,000 victims with hospital accommodation for only 2,000 beds, which gives some idea of the enormity of the problem.

Funds realised would go to meet the expenses for the purchase of the mobile hospital van, which would be presented to Bharatiya Arogya Nidhi, a Health Trust devoted to this cause.

Rugger Revue

CURRENTLY presented at the Bombay Gymkhana is yet another edition of the Rugby Revue annually produced by the Rugby sub-committee of the Gymkhana.

The fact that a lot of preparation and plenty of hard work went into the making of the revue was more than evident from the extremely high standard attained, and the highly successful results achieved by the performance.

Sparkling with typically British humour, scintillating with exquisite little cameos of song and dance and replete with amusing entertainment, the programme seemed to be a sure-fire antidote to the Monsoon blues to which many people usually succumb at this time of the year.

THOUGH strictly an amateur presentation, "Home and Away"—that was the title of the revue—included certain items which would do credit to an experienced professional company.

As usual the emphasis was once again on that inimitable brand of humour with which a British revue is ordinarily associated.

Non-stop musical accompaniment was adequately provided by a very capable trio consisting of Robin Fraser Thomson and "Peps" Stewart at the piano and Godfrey King in charge of the drumsticks.

To Mr. Ouslow Tuckley of the British Council goes the credit of providing much of the original musical score for the revue, while the general tone of the production revealed the polished touch of that maestro of stage comedy, John Smithard, who was ably assisted by a band of back-stage designers and helpers.

Among the musical soliloquies on the card was an amusing piece entitled "Siamese Chat," well put over by John Leighton who was burlesquing the King of Siam.

Some of the members of the cast who impressed with their diverting antics were Dudley Glenville, Michael Taylor, Eric Nicols and the producer himself John Smithard who shone in a couple of mirth-provoking roles.

Among the members of the fair sex were Marjorie Bolton, Joyce Brooks, Ann Leighton and Maureen King.

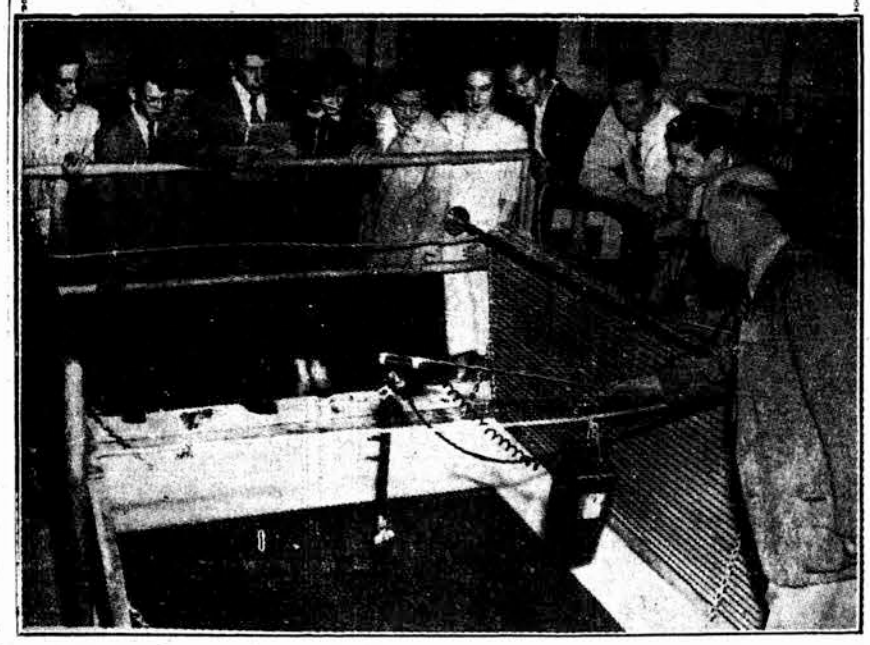
The glamour of the show was supplied by the versatile Margaret Bragg, whose dancing seems to improve with every performance.

Needless to say she looked as pretty as she danced well, and in a couple of song and dance sequences, she had the star billing with the opposite male lead played by the good-looking George Strohecker, Michael Liddle made a handsome and efficient compere in many a skit.

It would be difficult to pick and choose from the 31 scintillating items that were packed into this two and a half hours of solid entertainment.

Packed houses for seven nights in succession are ample proof of its great popularity.

Young Scientists Watch



RECENTLY 50 top American scientists at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, took time from their work to hold an "open house" for 6,000 science-minded secondary school students to explain how their work sets standards for the United States.

It took a week for the group, broken up into small units, to see the many exhibits and demonstration that the scientists had prepared to illustrate their work.

Down at the bottom of what looks like a swimming pool, is a small device containing radioactive cobalt.

Objects such as plastic containers are lowered through the protective 12-foot layer of water to test the amount of exposure time needed to strengthen the container walls and to improve the product.

NOVEL WAY TO CURE TEEN-AGERS OF MISDEMEANOUR

NEW YORK.

WHILE this city has assigned 600 cops to stop the wave of teen-age violence that has resulted in three deaths over a week's span, there is a magistrate here who takes a novel, long-term approach.

He is J. Randall Creel, who assigns juveniles appearing before him in adolescent court research projects in American history.

In such a manner, he has "commissioned" ballads, essays and even operas.

If the youth returns with a satisfactory paper, Creel dismisses the charges.

He is the first to admit that his treatment won't work with more serious offenders.

HIS CONCERN IS TO SALVAGE YOUTHS CHARGED WITH MIS-DEMEANOUR BEFORE THEY GET INTO MAJOR TROUBLE.

Through depression, war and inflation, Creel believes, many youngsters have turned out physically fit but "spiritually, morally, ethically starvelings."

Or as he once phrased it, possessors of "men's chassis" with "kiddie-car steering."

A Kansas city native and Harvard graduate—class of '27—Creel has attracted national attention since he started "Operation Birthright and Heritage" a year-and-a-half ago.

Letters have poured in, the majority favouring his approach but some criticising him for breaking one of the tenets of modern education by "using the essay as a form of punishment."

Moral Training

Creel apparently thrives on controversy.

His provocative view on prevention of juvenile delinquency is that parents and churches are no longer adequate teachers of ethical behaviour, at least in big cities, where children are subject to so many diverse influences.

"Whether churches like it or not, children must get ethical and moral training in school,' he said. "Parents don't seem to be able to do the job, and the kids have slipped beyond the reach of the church."

This does not mean abandonment of the separation of church and state principle.

"Every religion worthy of the name has common elements" and around these elements, youngsters should be taught in school "regard for their fellow men and respect for the decencies of life."

Creel's concentration on little-known aspects of American history as a means to help boys who have "nothing wrong with them that good, straight thinking couldn't correct" started in March, 1956.

Hauled before him were two teen-age boys charged with starting a riot on a subway following an interscholastic contest. "I was set to jail them," Creel recalls. "There had been too much of this nonsense, and I thought it was about time some of these fellows got jailed."

But the police testified that they had collared the youths just as the riot started. "And for a split second, one looked exactly like my son."

Research Job

So he called a recess, retired to his chambers and returned to order the youths to write an essay on the 400 teen-age heroes of Gen. George Washington's Army, most of whom were killed in the battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776.

"For some reason historians have missed them," he said, "and there is only one plaque in the city memorialising them."

He later assigned three other young offenders to write a ballad on the subject—to the tune of "Casey Jones"—and later three more to do the same: "Now we have a sextette."

The boys assigned to do the essay, helped by the National Archives in Washington, D.C., prepared a documented 37-page report.

Photostats of sections of this report were later requested, according to Creel, by several Maryland societies and an author.

Sentences

Since that period, Creel has handed out, among others, the following sentences:

For a Puerto Rican youth, accused of abusing a policeman, and who said he was arrested only because he was Spanish, a ballad concerning the first civilised colony in America—St. Augustine—founded by the Pedro Menendez Party in 1565.

"Find a good old Spanish folk melody," Creel advised, "and write a ballad about these people and make them as famous as Davy Crockett—do such a good job that Davy Crockett has to move over."

For three Negro boys accused of disturbing the peace, a song about Crispus Attucks, a slave slain by the British in the Boston massacre.

For five Italian youths, the most demanding job of all—an opera by each. This sentence was suspended, so long as they did not appear in his court again.

Generally, the project is approved even by the offenders. (The Puerto Rican youth assigned to ballad St. Augustine asked the court officer as he left, "What does the magistrate like? Samba, Rhumbas or Cha-Cha?")

By Richard J. Walton

As for Creel, he believes that properly directed hero worship has been overlooked: "Why not get some kids to name their gangs after good guys, some heroes who died defending their city?"

Better Work

Himself the father of a 23-year-old son and 17-year-old daughter (Creel's elopement in 1932 with Alexandra Gardiner caused a stir on society pages), he says of many youngsters who appear before him:

"THE WORKHOUSE WILL MEAN NOTHING TO THEM WITH THEIR MUSCULAR ENERGY, BUT ESSAYS WILL HELP THEM WHERE THEY SEEM TO BE MOST DEFICIENT—IN THEIR THINKING."

The afternoon he discussed his project, the editor of "House and Garden" magazine was coming to examine the lilies which remain Creel's evocation.

This was less than two months after Creel, a prize essayist ("Education-Democracy") and debater at Harvard, gave a "two-sentence Baccalaureate sermon" to 24 youths whose essays had wiped out charges against them:

".....Turn out to be the kind of city dwellers you and all of us can be proud of. Exercise your liberty the right way and don't rot in a cell block."

Folk dance by a group of children at Lakshminarayan Baug, Dadar. The girl with the sword represents the Rani of Jhansi.

DELIVERING THE GOODS

WASHINGTON.

NOTICE to Neil H. McElory, just named by President Eisenhower to be Secretary of Defence:

Top members of your staff expect you to have these ingredients to make good in your job:

WISDOM: Enough to know that doing what's best for the country is always the best politics.

HUMILITY: Enough to know you have no monopoly on either brains or trouble.

STAMINA: So after battling through a 10-to-12-hour day, you can carry home a fat brief case of after-dinner paper work.

TRUTHFULNESS. When you tell an inquiring reporter or Congressman the truth you don't have to worry about what answer you gave last time if the question comes up again.

These ingredients were spelled out recently by none other than Assistant Secretary of Defence Murray Snyder. He used the list to introduce the departing Secretary of Defence, Charles E. Wilson.

Nehru Explodes Noon Myth

MR. NEHRU'S offer to reveal the names of all foreign personnel associated with India's armed forces if Pakistan agreed to do likewise was intended to counter the Pakistani charge that India was not only not averse to military aid from abroad but did actually receive it from time to time.

During the foreign policy debate in the Lok Sabha, Mr. Nehru was stung into answering the allegation of Mr. Feroz Khan Noon, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, that Russian planes had landed in Leh.

Behind the statement was the base insinuation that Kashmir was being converted by India into a Russian base.

Mr. Noon's fabrication—a product of his fertile and inventive brain—was evidently meant to cover up and justify what Mr. Nehru described as the "very considerable" military aid which Pakistan continued to receive from the U.S.

Mr. Nehru never fails to link up this military aid with the Kashmir problem, and it is pertinent to remark that as these supplies keep on pouring in larger measure from the U.S., false statements and distortions of facts come with greater frequency than ever from Pakistani leaders to work up anti-Indian sentiment.

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It is again this military aid that helps the present decrepit leadership to remain in power.

This leadership is based on palpable falsehoods which even enlightened Pakistanis have not been slow to detect and expose.

When Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Pakistan's Prime Minister, returned last month from a two-month tour abroad, he spoke of "the world appreciation of, and goodwill for, Pakistan."

He spoke of the "courage and candour" with which his country had pursued its foreign policy "endorsed by our Parliament and supported by our people."

The veneer, so beautifully worded, came off when Mr. Suhrawardy faced an outraged Pakistan National Assembly.

His reported statements while he was abroad justifying British action in Oman and the twice-rejected offer to mediate in the Arab-Israeli dispute kicked up quite a cloud of dust in the House.

The Prime Minister denied that he had justified the British action in Oman even in the face of newspaper reports (quoted by members) which related that he had done so.

He did in fact justify on legal grounds that action—as he had supported the Anglo-French aggression in Egypt—at the Commonwealth Press Association luncheon in London early last month. Any one who runs may read that speech in cold print.

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The fact is that Pakistan today is a stooge of the Western camp and is completely enmeshed in the coils of the cold war.

India, which is neutral, would not mind this so much but for the increasing intransigence with which Pakistan, emboldened by the military aid which she received from the U.S. on a "very considerable" scale, refuses to solve her outstanding problems with India—Kashmir, the canal dispute and evacuee property—with any sense of fairness or justice.

The direct result of this foreign aid has been to bolster up in Pakistan autocratic and undemocratic forces with which it is impossible to argue, discuss or confer.

It was a high-powered committee of the Pakistan Federation of Chambers of Commerce which charged the country's Government with wasting U.S. economic aid.

It warned the people that the Government was dragging the country to its tragic end.

The U.S. knows fully well how its aid has been wasted in the past and U.S. officials have even castigated the Pakistan Government for this misuse.

Informed opinion in Pakistan also knows the quality and calibre of the Government in power—without a single election being held in the country in the last ten years—buttressed by foreign economic and military aid.

The only hope for India is that the forces of opposition to the ruling clique in Pakistan, which are showing signs of gathering strength, may one day determine for the country a course free from the entanglements of ideological camps.

Independent Malaya is still concerned with fighting the Communist terrorists for whom the country's changed status has meant nothing.

The Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, made a sporting offer to the Malayan Communists this week not to prosecute them if they surrendered by the end of the year.

The choice before them would be to go to China or be absorbed in the country after a declaration of loyalty.

Malaya Reds

It is not likely that the Malayan Communists will readily give up the underground war which they have long and successfully waged from their jungle hide-outs.

If the British, with all the military forces at their command, could not subdue them, the newly installed Malayan Government will surely have a hard task on its hand.

The Prime Minister warned the legislature that a strengthened Communist Party would spell disaster for Malaya's newly won independence.

When he was passing through Bombay from London on his way home after the constitutional talks in June last, he declared that if Malaya won against the Communists, Asia would be saved, and that if the fight was lost, the Communists would make a clean sweep of Asia.

This is the true measure of the bitter and desperate war which free Malaya has yet to conclude if the country is to be saved from chaos and dissolution.

The Communists are to be fought on two fronts—"the shooting front" and "the subversive front," the latter being the more dangerous of the two.

One can surmise that the word "terrorist" covers both the kinds of rebels who have to be eliminated.

FROM FOUR CORNERS
By Veritas

West Asia

Russia's bid for recognition from the Western powers of her stake in West Asia could only serve as an ultimatum that she can no more be ignored in this highly strategic area.

The idea of this move is evidently that once Russia's position as a West Asian power is diplomatically confirmed, she would be free to extend her influence in the region without the Western powers being able to raise any objection to such moves of expansion.

The Western powers cannot be expected to subscribe to such designs, especially when they know that, whether the recognition demanded is accorded to the Soviet Union or not, she will be in no mood to slacken her efforts to enlarge her influence in West Asia.

It may seem that since Russia suggests a joint declaration setting forth the principles on which all the powers can operate in West Asia, the area may be relieved of much of the intense rivalry and tension that now exist there.

Actually, the effect may well be otherwise, for the new arrangement would only revive the vicious principle of "spheres of influence" which prevailed among the powers before the first world war.

The condemnation of the use of force for settling disputes in the region (for which Russia asks) would also bind the hands of the Western powers for any retaliatory action if Russia intensifies the use of her old weapon of subversion for gaining influence in other countries.

Basic Facts About Progress Of Hindi

THE Constitution of India has laid down that Hindi in Devanagari script shall be the official language of the Union and shall be developed so that it may become a worthy and broad-based medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India.

2. The Central Government has given grants to States and voluntary agencies for the propagation and enrichment of Hindi. The non-Hindi speaking States have so far been sanctioned grants totalling about Rs. 1.84 lakhs for this. A provision of Rs. 25 lakh has been made for giving grants to States for the propagation of Hindi during the Second Five Year Plan.

3. To help people in non-Hindi speaking areas to learn Hindi through the medium of their own mother-tongue, a scheme has been drawn up for preparing bilingual alphabet charts in Hindi and 12 other regional languages. The best three charts in each language will be awarded prizes.

4. A scheme for the teaching of Hindi to the non-Hindi knowing Central Government employees was introduced in July, 1952. Three graded courses are prescribed at present. 2,186 candidates have been declared successful at the various examinations conducted so far.

5. The English version of the Basic Grammar of Hindi and 12 bilingual lists of words common to Hindi and other major Indian languages have been prepared and are under print.

6. Prizes are awarded to the authors of Hindi books under Central Government schemes for encouraging the production of good literature in Hindi.

7. For compiling dictionaries of scientific terms in Hindi, a Board of Scientific Terminology consisting of eminent scientists and philologists was set up in 1950. There are now 20 Committees of Experts dealing with various sciences working uder the guidance of this Board. Three more Expert Committees have been formed and will start functioning shortly.

8. The Research Unit of the Hindi Division of the Union Ministry of Education and Scientific Research has evolved over 90,000 technical terms in Hindi. Final lists of terms up to secondary stage in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Social Sciences and Agriculture have been published and placed on sale.

9. Two lists of basic Hindi words have been prepared; one consisting of 2,000 words which are to be used in preparing Hindi readers for people of non-Hindi speaking areas, and the other consisting of 500 wards which constitute the minimum standard of literacy in Hindi.

10. A standard key-board for the Hindi typewriter has been finalised.

11. The programme for the year 1957-58 includes a number of new proposals and schemes, such as the opening of a Hindi Teachers' Training College in each non-Hindi speaking State, holding periodical seminars for the benefit of Hindi teachers of non-Hindi speaking States, sending University teachers and students' debating teams from Hindi speaking States to non-Hindi speaking States and vice versa and holding an exhibition of scientific and technical literature in Hindi.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAP TELLS ON PLAN

ANY national reconstruction has in the ultimate analysis to be adjusted to the country's available resources.

It was inevitable that the Second Five-Year Plan, because of the accelerated pace set for it in the very initial stages, had to undergo "revision" or "rephasing" or "pruning," according to the terminology that was current for the moment.

The scope of the Plan may now have to be appreciably restricted and not "somewhat pruned," as stated in the Union Government's proposal to the A.I.C.C. members which they have accepted.

Additional foreign aid will be needed on a considerable scale even to implement the hard core of the Plan, and it is officially admitted that resources, both internal and external, are difficult to mobilise even for projects of the highest importance.

Already the Union Government is restricting the taking up of new schemes in the core of the Plan and, outside the core, only a few important projects are to be implemented.

Fear has been expressed that it might become necessary to go slow with schemes in which the foreign exchange content is comparatively large.

Only schemes like housing and slum clearance, which would help in achieving social goals and enlarge employment avenues, would be pursued energetically.

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It is declared that if resources do not permit inclusion of some schemes in the present Plan, they would be carried over into the next.

Indeed, adjustments of any nature or size are possible because the Plan is "flexible." It is also asserted that the Second Plan is not at all a blue-print but a mere "framework" within which all sorts of adjustments dictated by prevailing circumstances have to be made.

Apart from the Plan being "flexible," the fact that the Union Government has developed mental flexibility about the scope of the Second Plan is an encouraging sign.

It became all too obvious long ago to some discerning eyes that the tempo of planning was too fast for this country's resources, real and potential, and for its economic health.

This realisation has now dawned in the proper quarters, though there is still a tendency to play down the grave economic dangers this country is running if the speed of development work is not appreciably slowed down.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS
By Vijaya

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, in his note on the current economic situation circulated to members of the A.I.C.C. which met recently in Delhi, said: "There is no denying the fact that the Plan is running through a difficult phase."

After saying this, it hardly clarifies the situation to describe the present crisis as one of "development" and "not of stagnation or of confidence."

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Mr. Krishnamachari's note is a model of mental clarity and lucidity and presents a perfect picture of the hard economic realities the country is facing and will have to face.

Why blur the picture by pep-talk?

There should, of course, be "no element of defeatism," as Mr. Nehru says, either in the Government or the people.

But is it not also true that people will be more readily prepared for austerity and sacrifice, if they are told the precise truth without any glosses?

Four members of the Planning Commission — including Mr. Nanda, its head, and Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, his deputy—are going to tour some of the States in the country for studying the progress of the Second Plan.

The main object of this tour will be to conduct on-the-spot investigations for "rephasing" the projects included in the Second Plan in view of the acute foreign exchange shortage.

There is no doubt that the result of this countrywide inspection will be to place before the people the exact position with regard to planning.

THAT will be no time or occasion to mince words.

Children of the Kalbadevi Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, as also of other units in Bombay, get milk every day to keep them healthy and happy.

Greek Kalends

IF the Official Language Commission could not formulate a definite policy for India with regard to the change-over from English to Hindi, it only reflected the hopelessly divided counsels which prevail on this all-important question both among the leaders and the people in the country.

A joint move by Congress members of Parliament from the four States of the South—Andhra, Mysore, Madras and Kerala—urges the postponement of adoption of Hindi as the official language of the Union to 1990—that is, to the Greek Kalends.

It is not that merely the Southern States are opposed to the near date of 1965 for adoption.

It is surmised that Kashmir, the Punjab, Gujerat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Bengal and Assam would join the chorus of disapproval.

In fact, it is made out that Hindi would be unacceptable to the major part of India comprising the non-Hindi-speaking areas.

This is clearly an exaggeration and runs counter to the accepted view that Hindi is the only single language which is spoken by the largest number of people in the country. Whether Hindi is spoken by the majority of the people is, however, a debatable point.

A nation must have a national language, and only Hindi can fill that place.

Is it suggested that because Hindi is not as widely spoken as it should, India should have no national language?

But even if Hindi is accepted as a "lingua franca" for India, the real difficulty is its use for official purposes.

Here, indeed, the obstacles are stupendous.

Hindi is ill-adapted to the demands of a modern democratic apparatus, an administration based on the Western model and advanced science and technology. The apprehensions of the Congress M.P.s that administration will be disturbed by a sudden switch-over to Hindi are perfectly justified.

A practicable policy would be to retain English for the moment until Hindi is made richer and authentic text-books are prepared in that language in the various fields of knowledge.

That day is very distant and in the meanwhile, national pride need not be hurt to accept the undeniable fact that it is inconceivable that the country's work can be carried on without English.

People can talk and use Hindi as the national language, but the language of administration must remain Eng'ish.

AICC Changes

EVERYBODY cannot be pleased with the changes in the A.I.C.C. constitution. Infusion of "fresh blood" there has been at the lowest levels, for the elected Mandal committees will represent such varied elements drawn from the people as labour, kisan and youth organisations.

This should satisfy those who have been revolting against the continued rule of veterans in the party but they might still feel aggrieved that the committees at the top level have hardly been disturbed.

This was inevitable, as nobody can suggest that even if the party needed being "revitalised," there should be a clean sweep of all the old and trusted hands that have long and faithfully managed the party's and the country's affairs and are indentified in the people's

eyes as leaders with varying influence and prestige.

The present amendments in the Congress constitution have sought to maintain a fair balance between new and representative elements on one hand and calibre and experience on the other. The quality of the new complexion of the organisation cannot be judged until some time has elapsed, though the hope is that the judiciousness with which party affairs have been rearranged to meet the country's new exigencies will ultimately stabilise and strengthen the organisation.

LLOYD ON HOLIDAY

The British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, is seen here spending a holiday in the little Spanish village of S'Agaro in the Costa Brava.

Russian Mission To Moghul Court

THE DARING TVYER MERCHANT AND TALENTED WRITER, AFANASY NIKITIN, WAS THE FIRST RUSSIAN EVER TO REACH THE "LAND OF WONDERS" FIVE CENTURIES AGO

By G. Kurilenko

Member of the USSR Geographical Society.

After Nikitin's return, the Government of Muscovy and several enterprising Russian merchants tried persistently to establish firm relations with India and organise private trade with her.

India was justly famous for her muslin and cashmere, her indigo dyes, sugar and spices known the world over.

But the way to Hindustan was hard, separated as it was from Russia by seas, mountains and deserts, not to mention oriental states often at war with one another.

Handicaps

Both nature and human relationships, in short, barred the way to India.

Only a few Russian merchants were lucky enough to reach that distant land.

Most of them, however, left no trace of their experience in the chronicles and therefore were lost from view with the past.

Only fragmentary haphazard data about some of these brave men are extent today.

We know, for example, that at the end of the XVI century the merchant Leonty Yudin was in Bukharekh (ie. in Bukhara and Central Asia in general) and Indee for seven years."

It was difficult for the private merchants to reach faraway India "beyond the seas and mountains."

Attempting to establish constant contact with Moghul Empire, the Russian government in the XVII century sent several deputations to Hindustan.

Though guarded by strelitzs, (fusiliers), they too failed to accomplish their mission for a long time.

These failures did not discourage the Russian Government, and in 1695 young Peter I sent another deputation to India headed by the courageous merchant-diplomat Semyon Martinovich Malenky.

Carrying various goods, mainly furs, Malenky set off with a letter from Peter I who farsightedly invited the Indian Emperor to open mutural trade advantageous to both parties: the Russian merchants to be privileged in India and the Indian merchants in Russia.

Long Way

Malenky left Moscow with his retinue and strelitzs, twenty people in all, and reached Astrakhan, the chief point of contact with India.

In those days about one hundred Indian merchants and artisans had settled permanently in Astrakhan.

Malenky, therefore, soon found an interpreter to accompany him.

The long way to India through the strange lands once travelled by Nikitin began directly after Astrakhan.

Travelling by sea, the Russians reached the shores of Baku where they were detained for half a year by the avaricious Shemakh Khan.

Having bought their liberty with sables, the party moved on by caravan and in forty-five days reached Isphagan, then the capital of Persia, where the Persian Khan gave them a warm welcome.

Having rested and fulfilled his diplomatic mission, Malenky and his escort then moved south-wards to the azure waters of the Persian Gulf and reached the city of Bender-Abbas.

The famous city Ormuz lyrically described in the Opera "Sadko" and once Nikitin's sailing point for "the land of wonders," stood opposite Bender-Abbas on "Gurmiz Island."

After a short stay in Bender-Abbas the Russians, impatient to see the rich lands of India at last sailed eastwards.

DRIVEN BY FAIR WINDS FOR TWENTY DAYS, THE SHIP REACHED THE LONG DESIRED SHORES OF HINDUSTAN AND ANCHORED IN THE PORT OF SURAT IN JANUARY 1697.

Acquainting themselves with the unknown Surat for several months, the party then moved on towards the small city of Burkhanpur, then the seat of the Emperor of India.

The minarets of Burkhanpur came into view after three months of travelling.

Semyon Malenky and his retinue were well received by the aged Emperor Aurangzeb who showed them every kindness.

He allowed the merchants to trade in India untaxed.

As a pledge of his friendship with "his Russian brother the Czar of all the Russians," Emperor Aurangzeb sent him a young elephant.

Spell Of Taj

Having spent a year at the Emperor's court, Malenky and his party made a trading journey through India stopping at many places in north-west India including many cities and villages.

They visited Delhi and then Agra, where they viewed the renowned Mausoleum of Taj Mahal—a pearl of medieval Indian architecture.

The Russian travellers liked India very much. Later, in Moscow one of the deputation said: "....the Indians are a calm and charitable people.... amiable and honest when trading."

In January 1701 after four years in that hospitable country, the travellers set sail for home on two ships laden with laurel dyes, sugar, ginger with molasses, cocoa and many other things.

The Indian Ocean was less kind to our travellers this time. The ships were tossed about for six weeks before they saw the dim shores of the Persian Gulf to the right and left.

Here, however, they were attacked by the ferocious Maskat pirates who captured one of the Russian ships laden with goods.

But on the other ship, Semyon Malenky and his comrades, the greater part of the deputation, successfully reached Bender-Abbas harbour from which they had sailed for India four years before.

After the wounded had recovered, the Russians set off northwards along the weary roads under the scorching sun of South Iran.

Once again they saw friendly Isphagan surrounded with luxuriant greenery. Then came Teheran.... And beyond the horizon at last they perceived the outlines of the terraced snow caps of the Caucasus.

Misfortune

As the summer of 1701 drew to a close, the travellers were anxious to hurry across the troubled lands of the Azerbaijan feudal lords.

But here again they met with a misfortune. Exhausted by the journey and endless deprivations, the leader of the party Malenky and his assistant Anikeev fell ill and passed away in Shemakh which they had visited at the beginning of their adventure.

Having buried their dear comrades, the bereft deputation in the late autumn of 1701 approached the frontiers of their homeland.

In May, 1702, after the absence of more than five years, the travellers at last knelt before the white towers of Moscow.

Thus, two and a half centuries ago regular diplomatic and trading relations were first established between Russia and India.

CAPITALIST VISITOR TO MOSCOW GETS HIS MONEY'S WORTH

By Julia Edwards

MOSCOW.

THE news today is that there's one place Communists give you your money's worth Soviet authorities are so eager for the Yankee dollar and an opportunity to meet with "America's ruling class" that the most rabid anti-Communist can vacation in Russia at prices never higher than dol. 30 a day, plus transportation.

Stories that food here leaves something to be desired must have been spread by people who do not appreciate all the fresh caviar you can eat, smoked salmon, sturgeon in wine, herring filets, meat and sour cream swimming in sour borscht or succulent shashlik with cucumber and onions.

The "American Plan" as adapted by the Soviet travel agency, Intourist, includes anything you can eat on a 12-page menu

The Soviet Union is the only country in the world where a tourist presenting a travel agency ticket for his meal need not confine himself to a limited menu, while his mouth waters for the expensive a *la carte* items.

What's more, the tourist travelling "de luxe" is not confined to taking his meals in his hotel.

In Moscow, he has his choice of anything he wants at the six top restaurants.

If he comes equipped with a dictionary, he can even get a lemon, a squeezer, ice, sugar, mineral water and vodka.

The devaluation of the ruble, from four to 10 to a dollar, has not reduced the basic price of a junket to the Soviet Union.

But it does mean that the tourist can drink all he wants and buy souvenirs at prices lower than in New York and Paris

Surprises

The pleasant surprises begin at Prague.

No longer need the tourist hedge hop to Moscow behind pilots charting their flights by the tree lines.

He can take a sleek TU-104 jet liner, cruise at 35,000 feet and complete in two and a half hours a flight which a year ago took more than seven

Designed as a bomber, the giant TU-104 has been converted to passenger service with such pleasures as pretty hostesses, dove blue seats, vodka and white wine.

Easy Work

Still no safety belts but oxygen masks, lace curtains and China figurines — among the anomalies of life in the Soviet Union is that a 20th-century plane has been given a 19th century interior.

Among the surprises at Moscow airport is a picture of Stalin, a Swiss Air poster advertising the New York skyline and television featuring a soap opera about a soldier's wife who catches him making passes at another woman.

The next surprise is a gentle, soft spoken representative of Intourist who can extract your luggage from Customs, without examination, even though you have lost your baggage check, and says, "We have car waiting and a room reserved for you at the National Hotel."

The National Hotel was built in 1903.

Sitting room, bedroom, bath, piping-hot water, an executive-size desk, limoges, figurines, a view of the Kremlin and a maid who speaks English, are standard.

No Guard

The grand tour includes, of course, a guide and limousine.

THE MOST REFRESHING DISCOVERY IS THAT ONE'S GUIDE IS NOT ONE'S GUARD. KEEP HIM WAITING FOR HALF AN HOUR AND HE WILL DISAPPEAR. JUST AS YOU WANT HIM TO DO, AND OFF YOU CAN TROT TO THE SUBWAY TO SEE THE MOSCOW HE DIDN'T SHOW YOU.

Throw a ruble at the woman cashier and don't stop to count the change; you will hold up the people who know where they are going.

Hop on a train. Hop off where the most people get off. You are just as likely to find yourself at Gorky Recreation Park, four miles long, offering everything from ferris wheels to shady nooks where boy meets girl.

Then, if you know enough to say "natzionaley" instead of national, you can make your way home by taxi.

You don't have to be a fiend for Communist culture to enjoy yourself in Mossow.

Rembrandt's portraits of his brother and sister as well as some of Picasso's finest works are on display at the Fine Arts Museum.

Camera addicts can take pictures in the great Russian cathedrals, dance fans go to the ballet — and there's always that caviar!

Mayor's Insignia Of Office

(Continued from Page 8, Col. 7)

office, receives a salary of Rs. 10,000 a year. He is also the first Magistrate of the city.

The Lord Mayor of London (who is designated as such from time immemorial) is the nominee of a tiny oligarchy of archaic guildsmen, and his official status is confined "to a small and absolete fragment of the London Government."

MAGISTRATE

He gets a fairly good allowance during his term of office.

In America, as in Bombay, the Mayor has no special dress or insignia of office. Americans believe in informalities.

For instance, the Mayor drives his own car to attend public functions and has no attendants to wait upon him.

While a former President of the Bombay Legislative Council, the late Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, always believed in scrupulously observing the correct mode of dress, the present Speaker of the Bomoay Legislative Assembly, Mr. S. L. Silam, does not wear the robe of his office.

Sir Ali Mahomed used to wear a lawyer's gown with white bands round his winged collar.

The late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, the first Indian President of the Central Legislative Assembly, always wore a dark khadi robe and white khadi bands.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the late Mr. G. Mavlankar, however, discarded that official formality, and that practice is being followed to this day by his successor, Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar.

The Bombay Governor chatting with a boy who lost an arm.

Mrs. Nimbkar, a physiotherapy expert, examining a handicapped child.

Kondwa Has Home For The Disabled

By G. COELHO

WHAT has the Government of Bombay done since independence for the disabled and physically handicaped people.

Unfortunately in the entire State, there is but one Government-sponsored institution to look after the physically disabled of the State, and that is at Kondwa, Poona.

Recently H. E. the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to this institution, where good work is being done for the handicapped

In the course of his speech the Governor praised the zeal with which the authorities of the institution are looking after the inmates.

★

Deploring the lack of funds for further expansion of the house, the Governor presented the institute with what he termed as a small contribution of Rs. 250.

The methods employed at this institute are the latest, but its problems are as old as humanity itself.

Great care is taken to see that every inmate gets the required mental and physical attention.

Running a school for the disabled is not the same as running a school for normal children.

The fare to be given to the children is different.

The institute receives mostly children from the State itself, but there are a few coming from other States.

Social workers in Poona give their unstinted co-operation to the authorities, and it is with the help of these that the institute has made marked progress in its career.

The recreational opportunities offered to the inmates are also plenty.

Games, music and competitions find a very respectable place in the day's time-table.

★

The healthy and happy look of the inmates is an index to its efficient working.

The inmates live in the institute for about four to five years depending on their readiness to launch out into the world on their own.

It is interesting to note the after-care of the inmates.

The ease with which they adjust themselves in the new world is remarkable.

They usefully employ themselves as honest citizens rarely depending on others to help them.

Handicrafts and tailoring are some of the trades which the inmates mostly take to.

Our country is not yet alive to the need of rousing public opinion in favour of the disabled and the handicapped.

talking of BOOKS

All About Astrology

ASHTAKAVARGA. By C. A. Patel and C. A. Subramania Aiyar. Sole Distributors: M/s. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay 2. Price Rs. 10; 20s.

THE correct judgment of a horoscope is no easy job and no hard and fast rules have so far been laid down in any standard work or can be laid down.

This cannot be aimed at without a thorough examination of the strength of various planets, Bhavas and Raja Yogas and their respective strength is correctly assessed.

The skill of an astrologer lies in blending the various factors that count against each planet, each Bhava and each Raja Yoga and then interpret the horoscope.

The Ashtakavarga system greatly facilitates the task of assessing the strength of planets and the effects of transits and predicting the exact time, day and month of events and the periods of prosperity and adversity from the horoscope.

This is the first exhaustive treatise with a full and lucid explanation of the principles and the "modus operandi" of the Ashtakavarga.

*

The method of computing the Ashatakavarga, Trikona and Ekadhipati Shodhanas, Bhava and Bindu Phala, Prastarashtavarga and Sarvachanchachakra, Bhinnashtakavarga, Samudayashtakavarga and effects of planetary transits through different Bahvas, etc., have been lucidly dealt with.

A sample example has been worked out to illustrate the theory propounded.

Parallel passages from other works are also given in support of the theory.

The Ashtakavarga Plate and it's uses are also described in full detail.

This Plate enables benefic dots to be computed with far greater facility than would have been possible with usual laborious process of calculation.

The exhaustive list of contents enables the reader to have at a glance an idea of the nature of the subject and it's treatment.

Sanskrit Slokanukramanika and an exhaustive subject index in English are given for easy reference.

To one desirous of knowing the principles of Ashatakavarga and their contribution to the Science of Prediction the book is invaluable and should be in the hands of amateurs and professionals alike.

'LIBRA'

Catholics Reply To Neogy Report

TRUTH SHALL PREVAIL—A Reply to Niyogi Committee. By A. Soares and others. Published by the Catholic Association of Bombay, 5 Convent Street, Bombay 1. Pages 276. Price Rs. 2.

THE report of the Niyogi Committee on the work of the Christian Missionaries in Madhya Pradesh created a furore in the country when it was published some time ago.

The conclusions of the Report were indeed far-reaching in their character and created the impression that the use of unfair methods by missionaries for the purpose of conversion as well as the anti-national activities of these missionaries and their converts had been proved beyond doubt.

It was natural, therefore, that many readers of the Report—and certainly almost all non-Christian readers of the newspaper reports regarding the findings of the Committee—came to the conclusion that powerful action to prevent such activities on the part of missionaries in India would be fully justified, even if it meant the imposition of substantial restrictions on the liberties of residents in the country.

Nobody would of course, be justified in sticking to this opinion if it could be shown that the conclusions of the Niyogi Committee were biased and did not follow in any way from the evidence set before it.

'Bias' Charge

The purpose of the book under review is to show exactly this.

Brought out by the Catholic Association of India, **Truth Shall Prevail** is a carefully documented refutation of the thesis of the Niyogi Report.

It has been written by a number of prominent Catholic writers, teachers and publicists, who have presented a very cogent case for the view that the Niyogi Committee was so biased in its very conception as well as in its activities that its conclusions deserve to be entirely rejected.

Though this book is a rejoinder to the Niyogi Report, Mr. A. Soares, the editor, points out in the introduction that "the main purpose is not polemical but apologetic—that is to enlighten those who may have been misled by the Report, about the doctrines and principles governing the policy and the practice of the Catholic Church in its missionary activity and in matters like conversion, education, patriotism, and social and charitable work."

Secular State

India today is a secular State.

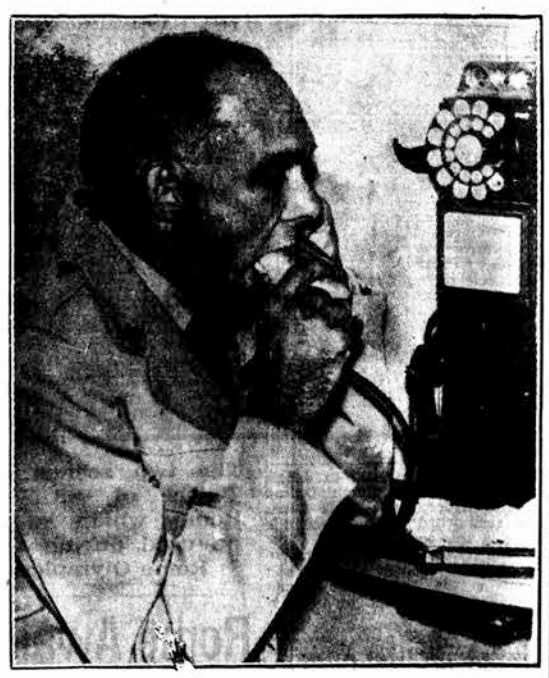
BY A SECULAR STATE IN THIS CONTEXT IS CLEARLY NOT MEANT AN IRRELIGIOUS ONE, BUT RATHER A STATE TOLERANT OF ALL RELIGIONS, A STATE IN WHICH MEMBERS OF ALL RELIGIONS COULD EXPECT EQUAL TREATMENT AND FREEDOM TO CARRY ON THEIR OWN RELIGIOUS PRACTICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR FAITH.

In such a State, it is desirable that every citizen should have some understanding of the principles underlying the faiths of other citizens in the land, so that his tolerance might have a base in understanding though not necessarily in acceptance.

In these circumstances, any official document or private work which tends to make the mass of citizens suspicious about the activities of a group of their fellow citizens belonging to a minority community deserves to be very carefully analysed.

In such an analysis the comments of the members of the community concerned must be also carefully studied.

One must be, therefore, thankful to the writers of this book for presenting the Catholic point of view on this most important question.



Air Force Major David G. Simons, who gained a "ringside seat to heaven" while soaring 102,000 feet in a baloon to the fringes of outer space, is shown chewing on a hamburger, as he telephones his wife the good news that he's back in the world. Major Simons, a physician studying the effects of cosmic rays at high altitudes, said his most exciting experience was "getting back to earth." The flight lasted 32 hours.

Rajaji On Atomic Tests

MANKIND PROTESTS. By C. Rajagopalachari. Published by All-India Peace Council, New Delhi. Pages 116. Price Re. 1.

This is a collection of speeches and statements on atomic warfare and test explosions made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

The author's views on atomic warfare are well-known.

Many persons in this country or outside would no doubt support the view that atomic warfare should be avoided at all costs.

Many governments of the nations of the world do not of course take this view.

They seem to be convinced that so long as the present tensions in world politics continue, no country that wishes to maintain its independence can afford to be left behind in the atomic race.

The tests are needed to try out the various weapons that are developed from time to time and acquire information about their potentialities under different conditions.

Those who are opposed to atomic warfare are naturally opposed to these test explosions as well.

C. Rajagopalachari has expressed in these speeches and statements very strongly his opinions on the issues concerned.

The case he presents undoubtedly needs careful consideration.

H.

Cooling Advised

Chronicle Correspondent

TOKYO.

Police, alarmed over a mounting toll of traffic accidents, advised drivers:

"Please take a nap between noon and 2 p.m. on a cool side-street—the hours when most drivers are likely to dose at the wheel during this hot weather."

Hollywood Jittery, Film Stars Fear Public Fury

HOLLYWOOD has a memory. In those words lies the key to city's panic over the current "Confidential" trial.

For, despite the litiginous nature of the movie capital, it well remembers those few, extra-special trials which smeared scandal over the entire community.

In such cases, public airing of the movies' dirty wash has hurt stars and drastically changed the course of the industry.

Lawsuits are a byword in Hollywood—at the very least, a juicy divorce action.

Some have received national attention from those who do not seek out sensation: the 1943 rape charges against Errol Flynn, who was acquitted, and the 1945 paternity suit against Charlie Chaplin, who was adjudged father of Joan Berry's year-old-daughter, are cases at point.

But despite thorough backgrounding in the low and the lurid, Hollywood personalities have become jittery as an old kinescope over tales of immorality coming off the witness stand in the criminal libel suit against the scandal magazine, "Confidential."

Top-Rankers All

News that 100 subpoenas have been issued has sent top stars scurrying, escaping from process-services by all means—including extended vacations abroad and leaps over the footlights, this last being taken by Hoofer Dan Dailey who buck-and-winged out of Hollywood Bowl and away from process-servers.

Behind this mass flight is the promised scope of the current case.

THIS DOES NOT INVOLVE THE PECCADILLOS OF ONE OR TWO STARS—IT THREATENS TO INVOLVE MANY OF THE ENTERTAINMENT WORLD'S BIGGEST NAMES.

Slapstick

Roscoe Conkling "Fatty" Arbuckle was perhaps the favourite comedian of the silent movies.

His slapstick endeared him to millions of children and many adults.

An autopsy disclosed as cause of death peritonitis—an inflammation of the lining of the abdomen. Her body was bruised.

At this time, Arbuckle was "detained but not arrested." His estranged wife said she was sure he was innocent, and voiced the kind of indulgent attitude with which the public had greeted Arbuckle's drinking and speeding incidents earlier:

"He's just a great, big, lovable, pleasure-loving, overgrown boy whose success and prosperity have been a little too much for him."

Public Fury

But then the kind of wildfire reaction flashed through the nation which Hollywood had never met with before—and which it still remembers.

Said Harry Kelly, secretary of the San Francisco County grand jury, only a day after Arbuckle's "detainment": "so many women's clubs and private individuals have demanded investigation that I will present their demands to the grand jury."

Said Henry Lehrman, Miss Rappe's fiance, who promised to kill Arbuckle if they met, as would "any other man with red blood in his veins. He is the result of ignorance and too much money." And Lehrman, a producer, threw into bold relief a kind of picture never before painted of the movie capital:

"There are some people who are a disgrace to the film business. They get enormous salaries and have not sufficient balance to keep right.

"THEY ARE THE PEOPLE WHO RESORT TO COCAINE AND OPIUM AND WHO PARTICIPATE IN ORGIES."

Revulsion swept the land against the once-loved fat comic. Arbuckle's films were withdrawn first in Los Angeles, then in San Francisco.

In New York alone, there were six Arbuckle features and 20 two-reelers showing.

Outraged

They were cancelled with the following explanation from Leo Brecher, member of the executive board of the Motion Picture Chamber of Commerce:

"An actor....with a questionable reputation might be accepted in a sophisticated drama, but not in a simple, frolicsome comedy that will be watched by thousands of young people and children."

Within 24 hours—from Providence to Portland, Arbuckle films had been swallowed by the quicksand of outraged public opinion.

Movies already completed under his latest contract were junked. Philadelphia's Mayor spoke for officialdom at large when he said: "Any further showing of Arbuckle films might....offend public morals."

Most cancellations were made "pending the outcome of the trial."

But although Arbuckle was ultimately found innocent of manslaughter, the murder charge having been withdrawn, his career was finished.

He was banned from the movies. He made a few stage appearances. He was attempting a film comeback when, on June 30, 1933, he died of a heart attack.

He was 46 years old. His estate was dol. 2,000—two day's salary in his heyday.

But the Arbuckle case went beyond the personal tragedy of a man who could not stand fortune. When it broke, America was in a crusading mood.

The war to save the world for democracy had just been won, and prohibition had been made law of the land. Reformers used the Arbuckle case as final argument for Government control of the films.

Movie Moghuls

In desperation, movie moguls called in Will H. Hays, then Post-Master-General in President Warren G. Harding's cabinet.

A dol. 100,000-a-year post was established for him as head of the Motion Picture Producers' and Distributors' Association of America.

So firmly did Hays impress himself on the public consciousness that the organisation was quickly called "the Hays' office."

Hays' first move was to back the "morality clause" announced by Universal Pictures after the Arbuckle case hit headlines.

This cancelled stars' salaries if they "forfeited public respect." Actors and actresses with party reputations disappeared not just from films, but from the city.

PRESS AGENTS WERE WARNED TO TONE DOWN STORIES OF DOL. 25,000 LIMOUSINES AND GOLD-PLATED SWIMMING POOLS.

There were occasional scandals even under Hays' stern hand.

For example, the 1929 criminal attack charge by 17-year-old Eunice Pringle, a dancer, against Alexander Pantages, owner of a dol. 25,000,000 chain of theatres.

Pantages was acquitted after two trials, but only after he was acquitted on an even grimier charge while out on bail—that he was a member of a ring which brought movie hopefuls to San Diego for immoral purposes.

Scandal Tells

Miss Astor and Dr. Franklyn Thorpe were divorced in April, 1935.

Under terms of the divorce, he was given custody of their three-year-old daughter. A year later, Miss Astor sued for custody of the child, claiming Dr. Thorpe was involved with other women and that she had given her daughter up only under threats to "scandalise" her career if she did not.

Dr. Thorpe's attorneys challenged Miss Astor's fitness as a mother. They said she had been in love with another man before the divorce and they said they would prove it by Miss Astor's own words—in her diary.

They started to make good a promise to "tell all"—just as "Confidential" lawyers have currently threatened.

They read into the record purple passages from the diary revealing Miss Astor's love for playwright George S. Kaufman: "I fell like a ton of bricks, as only I can fall." There were descriptions of brandy-laced trysts with Kaufman in Hollywood and New York.

But what shocked Hollywood was the revelation by Dr. Thorpe's attorneys that they were going to make public Miss Astor's diary listing of Filmland's "top 10 Romeos."

Despite editorials saying "the public doesn't mind being reassured that its favourite stars are human beings, capable of an occasional misstep," the studios were desperate with worry.

Thalberg and Miss Shearer were called in as conciliators during peace conferences between Miss Astor and Dr. Thorpe, along with Manuel Silberberg, an attorney allegedly hired by the industry to work something out before more names were made public.

Dr. Thorpe's attorneys murmured of Miss Astor's associations with John Barrymore, the great lover himself, and book publisher Bennet Cerf.

But a settlement was reached before the trial proceeded further, Miss Astor was given custody of her daughter nine months of the year and the diary was turned over to custody of the court.

This is Francesca De Scaffa, a defendant in the criminal libel trial of Confidential Magazine. Her name and that of actor Clark Gable were mentioned in testimony by Howard Rushmore, an ex-Confidential editor. Miss De Scaffa, an actress and former wife of Bruce Cabot, is reported living in Mexico City at present.

By JOHN MOSEDALE

MARGARET IS RESIGNED TO ROUTINE OF TRIVIAL ROYAL CHORES

Chronicle Correspondent

LONDON.

WHEN Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh tour the United States this autumn the thoughts of many Britons will be diverted to a girl they left behind.

Princess Magaret, who has always hoped to visit America, will remain entrenched in the every-day Palace routine which has replaced the exciting and titivating royal round of past years.

And Britons will take time out to worry, as they have for some time past, about their favourite Princess.

The gay, vivacious, fun-loving Margaret of escapades and protocol-flouting has disappeared.

She has been replaced by a quiet, sober ultra-conventional young woman.

She looks lonely, appears to get no more kicks out of life and seems to be resigned to a routine and trivial round of royal chores.

Too Far?

Margaret is 27 and though the nation had expected the passage of time and her experience in renouncing Group Captain Peter Townsend to mellow her, the British are frankly non-plussed that the process apparently has gone so far.

Margaret only occasionally makes the headlines these days.

The flurry of recent reports of a romance with the good-looking polo-playing Irish blueblood, Lord Patrick Beresford, were not really taken seriously.

It was the old familiar pattern of a few dates followed by an invitation to Windsor Castle for the Ascot races.

Posts Abroad

Rumours have circulated for years now that the Princess would be appointed Governor-General of Canada, Australia or the new West Indian Federation.

Many of these reported assignments have been endorsed by the Press and others.

There have been campaigns urging that Margaret should be given a worthwhile and important job to exercise her undoubted talents.

Yet the Queen's younger sister is being given little scope today.

She seems, to many of her admirers, to be stuck in almost a rut of routine chores.

Actor Cary Grant chivalrously lends a hand and foot to help his co-star, Italian film beauty Sophia Loren, out of an embarrassing predicament on location aboard a boat. It seems the lady's dress was caught on a nail of the old tub during filming of "Houseboat" on the Potomac river.

Bad Shikari Turns Normal Tiger Into A Man-Eater

MAN EATERS AND JUNGLE KILLERS. By Kenneth Anderson.

A DELIGHTFUL book on tiger hunting is available to those who are fond of this sport and also to those who like to read about shikar although they have never put a gun to their shoulders.

To both these classes of readers, we recommend "Man Eaters and Jungle Killers" by Kenneth Anderson, published by George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London, priced at 16 sh. nett.

This book is particularly interesting as it gives a good description of the animal life that used to exist in our great forests but which has been nearly exterminated due to the march of civilisation and to the "grow more food" campaigns.

We only hope that in the near future we can also hear the moaning sough of the tiger and the guttral sawing of the panther rather than the chirping of the cricket and have the same fun and thrills so aptly described by Mr. Anderson.

The book also gives a pen picture of the countryside round Bangalore and Mysore and of the various villages, roads and forests connected with the stories.

Mr. Anderson, Mr. Corbett and the other famous hunters agree that in the majority of cases the reasons for a tiger turning a man-eater, are connected with human beings in one way or other.

A tiger may have been wounded by poachers or car-shikaris armed with muskets or small-bore rifles.

Instead of following up the wounded animal these persons leave it to fend for itself, thus not only allowing it to suffer the pains but also to bear a grudge against the human race.

Such an animal may be crippled in a manner that it cannot stalk and kill in the natural way and driven by pangs of hunger pounces on the nearest human being.

Once having tasted human flesh, the tiger finds it tasty and easier to obtain.

Thus a man-eater is born.

In the case of the Ramapuram Tiger described in the book, the animal lost one eye trying to escape from the trap set by the planters to get rid of him as a cattle-lifter; instead they had to contend with a man-eater.

If a tiger or a panther can find deer, wild pigs and other animals that form their food supply, they would not leave the deep woods and come out for the cattle which are grazing near the villages.

But deer and other smaller animals are being destroyed indiscriminately with the result that these carnivores have to look elsewhere for food, become cattle-lifters and sometimes, man-eaters.

—R.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS
Public Speaking and Influencing Men in Business, by Dale Carnegie, Rs. 6.87.
How to Sell Your Way Through Life, by Napoleon Hill, Rs. 5.00.
You Can Live Successfully in Your Lifetime, by Ben Abbot, Rs. 5.00.
What Life Should Mean to You, by Sir Albion Banerji, Rs. 3.25.
How to Live on 24 Hours A Day, by Arnold Bennett. Rs. 2.00.
Brain Building for Achievement, by Herbert Casson. Rs. 2.25.
TARAPOREVALA'S
"Treasure House of Books."
210, Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Bombay 1.

Tax Dodge

SOME well-known schools are now trying to become charitable trusts so that families can save hundreds of pounds in school fees by using a tax dodge.

In some cases, a child can be educated under this dodge at a £400 a year school for as little as £300 a year.

If a school ranks as a charity, a grandfather can make a deed of covenant to pay, say, £30 a year for seven years.

The Inland Revenue Department then pays the charity—in this case, the school—the tax that has already been paid on that sum.

If grandpapa's income is in the super tax range the school will have £370 tax refunded.

Warning: The scheme is full of "ifs" and "buts" and legal snags.

— Brinkey Abbott in Sunday Dispatch.

KOREAN MARRIAGE BROKERS MAY LOSE JOB

SEOUL.

Korea's marriage brokers are doing a thriving business today—600 years after they first set up shop.

But if the Western-oriented youngsters of this war-torn nation have their way, the brokers soon will be out of jobs.

Nowadays children are empowered to veto their parents' choice of a mate.

Trouble is that in wielding the veto, youngsters risk stern parental disapproval.

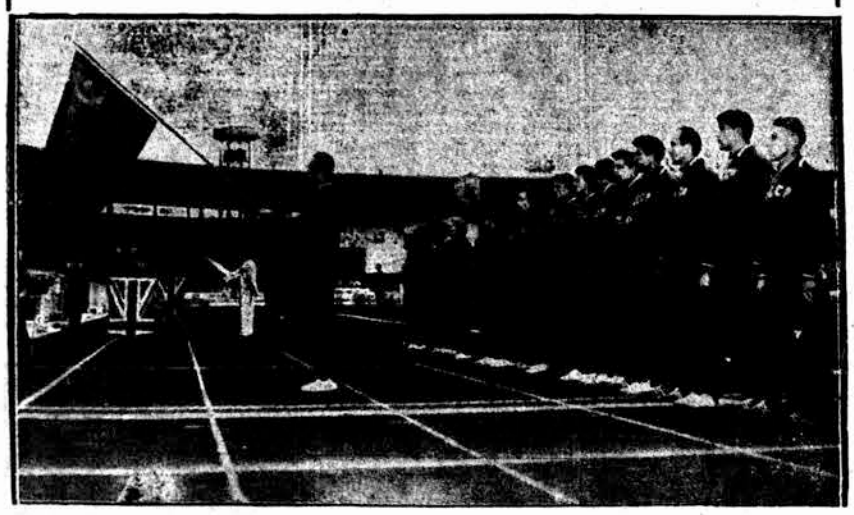
That is usually enough to discourage even the most independent-minded, and that explains the marriage brokers continuing success.

The match-making custom blossomed in the 14th-century Yi dynasty.

Family elders in Korea—as elsewhere in the Orient—had complete control over their young ones' future.

SPORT CHRONICLE

SOVIET CONTINGENT AT WHITE CITY



The Soviet team is seen parading at the White City Stadium, London, prior to the start of the two-day British Games and Britain versus Russia Athletic meeting last week.

Empire Stars Could Lift British Ryder Cup Hope

NEW YORK.

IN 1947 Bob Hudson, the Portland sportsman, brought the ration-starved British Ryder Cup team over here, and after they were entertained and generally fattened up they were thoroughly trounced by the United States team, 11-to-1.

There were other extenuating circumstances working against the Britons.

They had been practically on the battlefront during the long years of World War II, their golf had been neglected, and some of their courses even had bomb craters as unnatural bunkers.

Anyway, although that beating was the worst the Britons ever took in Ryder play, they have been losing pretty consistently to the Americans.

Our Hugh Fullerton came up with an idea that might even matters a little, if some public-spirited citizen with golf on his mind and money in his pocket-book happened to be interested

GOOD YEAR

That is, to provide a competition along Ryder Cup lines, only have the British team including players from the Empire instead of just the British Isles, compete against our Ryder team.

This would be the year to try it out, as the stars of some 25 nations will be journeying to Japan for the Canada Cup and International Trophy matches, sponsored by the International Golf Association and originated by the late John Jay Hopkins.

Inasmuch as the Ryder matches are scheduled for England October 4-5, and the International Trophy and Canada Cup play will be held in Japan October 24-27, an Empire-United States Ryder Cup match might be sandwiched in between the two in this country.

The Ryder team will be returning to this country anyway, and some of the Empire stars could make the stopover here on their way to Japan.

Fary Player, the youthful South African with the built-in swing, for one. He'd grace any team.

Harold Henning of South Africa, and two brothers from the same place—Trevor and Bryan Wilkes—would be other candidates. Trevor and Player each had a respectable 293 in the British Open, and still another South African, Harold Henning, had a 294.

A couple of Canadian players couldn't be ignored. Stan Leonard won the Greenbriar Tournament this year, and Al Balding was one of the first, if not the first, Canadian pro to win a tournament in this country.

United States Ryder teams have won nine of the 11 matches with the Britons since the start of the series in 1927. This might be a chance to salvage a little prestige, even if by proxy.

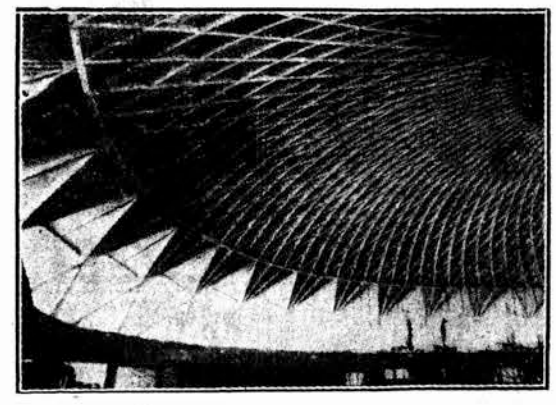
The fact a South African and an Australian, neither eligible for the British Ryder team, finished 1-2 in the British Open adds to the impression an Empire team could give the U. S. players plenty of competition.

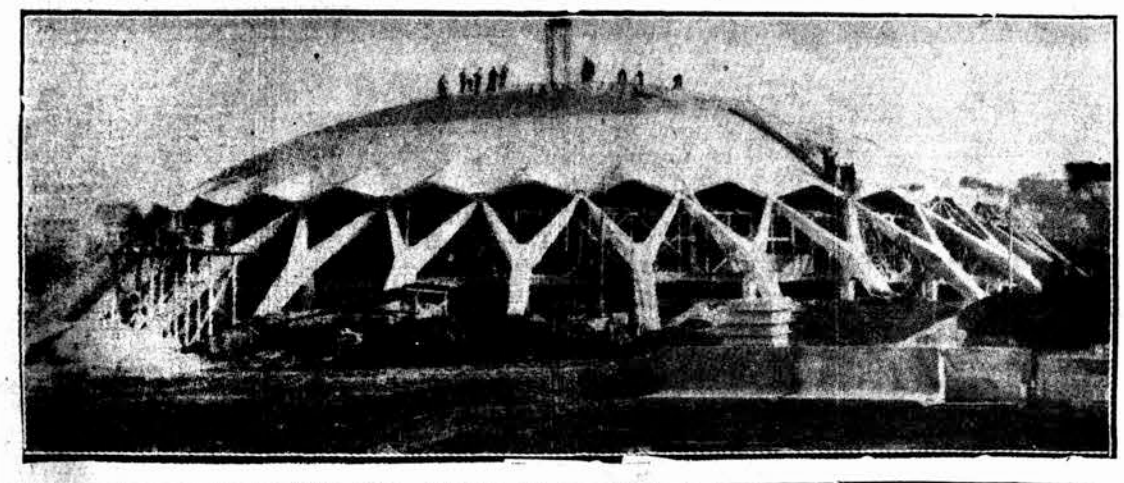
The two are Bobby Loske and Peter Thomson, neither exactly a stranger to these shores. Locke has been over several times lining his pockets with gold, and Thomson practically is living here now as he competes in most of the tour events

MORE, TOO

There are others, however, who certainly might be rated candidates for an Empire team.

The Little Palace Of Sport





The two scenes of Palace of Arts in Rome, which is to be used during the Rome Olympics.

The Doctor And The Boxer

C. L. BOLTZ sets out some of the arguments in the controversy about the amount of damage suffered by those taking part in boxing contests, and lists some of the safeguards which have been introduced.

A SHORT WHILE AGO SOME 18,000 PEOPLE CRAMMED INTO A LONDON STADIUM TO WATCH A PRIZE-FIGHT BETWEEN HEAVYWEIGHTS, AND THE IMMENSE ALBERT HALL IS OFTEN FILLED FOR THE BOXING TOURNAMENTS THAT TAKE PLACE THERE FROM TIME TO TIME.

And as in London, so in Milan and in Johannesburg, and doubtless in hundreds of other big towns throughout the world.

For boxers, whether amateurs or professional prize-fighters, are our modern gladiators, and they attract the crowds.

There was, it is true, pugilism among the ancient Greeks, and it figures in the later classical Olympiads, but it disappeared with the Roman empire and was unknown until the nineteenth century except in England.

The gladiators of old fought to the death to make a Roman holiday but today the boxers have their hands covered in padded gloves, and the rules they have to obey are designed to make sure that there is the minimum of oportunity for serious injury and for foul play.

Boxing gloves were invented by Jack Broughton, who was champion of England for seventeen years from 1734 to 1750, and it was the eighth Marquis of Queensberry who, with John G Chambers, in 1866 framed the famous Queensberry Rules, accepted with slight modifications all over the world.

All the same there has been, and still is, considerable controversy about the sport that is in modern times so specially English.

DANGER TO HEALTH

Is there, or is there not, serious danger to health in boxing? What are the medical facts?

Several nerve specialists have recently summed them up in the British Medical Journal.

Even at this level there is still room for controversy.

One neurologist, Dr. Critchley, goes into details of the sort of injury that afflicts a number of boxers, and one doctor in Ceylon gives a full account of the cause of one man's death from a knock-out in the ring.

On the other hand, the honorary medical officer to the Amateur Boxing Association, Dr. Blonstein, and a neurologist at the Postgraduate Medical School of London, Dr. Clarke, give facts to show that in contests involving almost 5,000 boxers only twenty-nine suffered from severe concussion or were knocked out more than once. These twenty-nine were selected for special study.

Furthermore, a Norwegian authority took the trouble to analyse over 6,000 sports injuries: he found that whereas skiing accounted for nearly 30 per cent, and football for another 22 per cent, boxing accounted for only 1.65 per cent. But, of course, as Dr. Critchley points out, the matter cannot be left there because there is an important difference between boxing and other sports.

It is that a boxer's aim is to injure his opponent enough to put him out of the fight by a knock-out or by making him retire. Even when a fight is decided on points the winner is he who has punched his opponent the more. Injuries in boxing, in other words, are not just coincidental.

Let us consider the knock-out: this is achieved by a heavy blow to the point of the jaw. As a result the recipient folds up, so to speak; he may or may not be unconscious; he is usually confused and perhaps dizzy; he has certainly lost the power to control his limbs and remain standing.

The explanation of this extraordinarily sudden collapse is not yet agreed by neurologists. According to that very

famous anatomist, Sir Charles Sherrington, what happens is that the blow carries a violent shock to part of the inner ear.

THIS THEN INTERFERES WITH THE SEMI-CIRCULAR CANALS THAT CONTROL A MAN'S SENSE OF BALANCE. SO HE STAGGERS AND FALLS. OTHERS, HOWEVER, SUGGEST THAT PART OF THE BRAIN, THE MEDULLA, IS ACTUALLY MADE TO OSCILLATE BY THE BLOW.

As many automatic regulating functions of the body as well as reflex activity are in the medulla, this shock leaves a man in a pretty poor state, unable to stand or deliver blows.

In the single case reported by Professor Paul of Ceylon death was definitely due to brain damage, the effect being just the same as if the brain had been cut across.

The blow given must have been a particularly violent one or else the sufferer must have been unduly sensitive, for, as he points out, many boxers have had blows on the head without suffering even temporary brain damage.

In the twenty-nine young men examined by Doctors Blonstein and Clarke — the ones who had been knocked out more than once or had suffered severe conclusion — the traces on the brain-wave machine, the electro-encephalograph, showed complete normality.

The violence of the blow is obviously a very important element.

Some boxers have had heavy blows to the jaw, and though dazed and staggering have kept on their feet; others, though knocked down for the count of ten seconds, are unconscious for only a few seconds and get up and walk out of the ring; some, however, remain unconscious for a longer time.

WHAT DR. CRITCHLEY IS CHIEFLY CONCERNED WITH —AND HE HAS NO OPINIONS FOR OR AGAINST BOXING—IS THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF MANY BLOWS ON THE HEAD IN MANY BOXING CONTESTS.

It may well be that a boxer recovers from a knock-out, or even is not actually knocked out.

Yet surely there must be something happening when a heavy blow is received on the head.

The bones of the head are immensely strong, however, and provide great protection. At the same time a trained prize-fighter's punch is an outsize blow; is it enough to cause small brain damage?

If it is, there must be a cumulative effect.

THE GROGGY STATE

It is precisely this that Dr. Critchley is concerned about: a boxer, who suffers heavy punishment repeatedly does get brain damage. He may get into what is described as a groggy state.

One man, an ex-champion of the West of England, said to the doctor: 'I seemed to go dead, and not to feel the punches. It would now take me two or three days to get over each fight.'

Another professional boxer complained of headaches, defective memory, and impaired speech.

This is the sort of thing that constitutes the so-called groggy state.

When it gets worse the man becomes what is called punch-drunk, a pathetic fellow slurring his speech, unable to move quickly, unable to remember, and even in some cases a delinquent spending many weeks off and on in prison.

REGULAR MEDICAL SUPERVISION

This is a state of affairs few of us can accept without revulsion. Fortunately it can be avoided.

The professional prize-fighter is, one assumes, out for glory and money, but it is just as well that he should know the risks.

In Britain the Amateur Boxing Association has taken precautionary measures already; authorities in other countries have done the same.

BOXERS WHO ARE REPEATEDLY KNOCKED OUT OR WHO SUFFER TEMPORARY LOSSES OF MEMORY ARE FORBIDDEN TO FIGHT ANY MORE. THERE IS REGULAR MEDICAL SUPERVISION; THE ELECTRO-ENCEPHALOGRAPH IS BROUGHT INTO ACTION.

It is suggested that all cases of loss of memory should be carefully investigated.

A new rule in Britain insists that in any amateur boxing contest a man knocked down must stay down for a count of eight and not risk getting up while still perhaps confused, only to be knocked down again.

In such ways as these amateur boxing—whether among schoolboys or men—can remain one of the great sports without the risks of the permanent damage so far found only in the professional prize-fighter who has not been advised to give up in time.

So if you have a son who does amateur boxing you can be satisfied that he is enjoying a sport that nowadays is not only exciting but healthy and safe as well.

(Broadcast in the BBC General Overseas Service).

India Never Quit Football 'Quad'

'ONLY ASKED FOR POSTPONEMENT'

WHO scrapped the Asian Quadrangular Soccer Tournament? Definitely not India, according to president of the all-India Football Federation, Pankaj Gupta, who is hurt that it was made out in Ceylon that India was to blame.

Mr. Gupta had mentioned this at a dinner given at Delhi by Ceylon's envoy in India, Sir Richard Aluwihare to the Colombo Football League team, en route to Colombo after participating in the Festival of Youth, Moscow.

Mr. Gupta had requested the leader of Ceylon's sports delegation, Mr. James J. Saranga-pany, and honorary Joint Secretaries of the Colombo Football League, Messrs. W. Waluwatet and Samuel Vargheese to explain to the people of Ceylon "the real facts."

He would be visiting Ceylon at the end of the year to witness the All-India Table Tennis championships to be held here.

According to Mr. Gupta, although the Quadrangular was a financial loss to India, this country was all for promoting it. When arrangements were made last year for the Quadrangular India had committed herself to compete in the Olympic Games at Melbourne.

This cost India Rs. 150,000.

So Ceylon was requested, according to Mr. Gupta, to postpone the Quadrangular. He had personally written a letter to the Ceylon Football Association had called off the Quadrangular, blaming India."

WILL RETURN COLOMBO CUP TO ENVOY

The Colombo Cup would be return to Ceylon's High Commissioner, Sir Richard Aluwihare. Meanwhile India was willing to participate in the Quadrangular and hoped it would be resumed.

Mr. Jaipal Singh, President of the Delhi Football Association, who was present at the dinner, endorsed the views of Mr. Gupta.

Mr. A. W. Musafer said in his annual report at the Ceylon Football Association at its general meeting held on March 31 said: "Assistance (for staging the Quadrangular in Colombo) was readily forthcoming when unfortunately it was intimated to us that India would not definitely participate in the Fifth Asian Quadrangular Soccer Tournament.... "With the defection of India the Asian Quadrangular as such is in doubt and to revive it by drawing another country, such as Indonesia or Malaya is beyond the financial resources of the CFA. It will be fully worth our while to concentrate on the Asian Games."

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

MANY players use a skip raise of partner's response as strongly urging, but not an absolute force. With a sure game after partner's first response, the opener should jump to game in partner's suit, or choose some other rebid which is completely forcing.

Following this convention, what would you bid with each of the South hands below on your second turn in the following auction?

North	East	South	West
1 ♢	Pass	1 ♡	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	?	

(a)
♠ 6 2
♡ K 10 7 6 5
♢ J
♣ Q 8 4 3 2

(b)
♠ J 3 2
♡ K 10 7 6
♢ 8 5 4
♣ Q 4 3

(c)
♠ 3
♡ Q J 10 7
♢ K 8 7 4
♣ A 10 6 4

(d)
♠ A 10 2
♡ K 10 6 4
♢ 2
♣ J 10 8 7 5

(e)
♠ A Q 9
♡ K 10 7 6 5 2
♢ K 2
♣ A 8

(f)
♠ A Q 9
♡ J 10 9 7 6
♢ K 3 2
♣ A 8

ANSWERS:

(a) FOUR HEARTS. Although this hand is close to a minimum response in high card values, it promises a good distributional fit and is clearly worth a try for game.

(b) PASS. Your first bid told the entire story. You have absolutely nothing in reserve.

(c) FOUR DIAMONDS. Four clubs, showing your ace, is a little too positive a slam try. You are better off to show the fit with partner's suit and reserve the ace of clubs to be shown later when and if the occasion arises.

(d) THREE NO-TRUMP. This is the normal rebid. It indicates that you have only four hearts and that you have strength in the unbid suits. It may put you into the easiest game contract.

(e) FOUR NO-TRUMP. After partner's skip raise, you can consider the heart suit solid. If partner can show two aces you will bid five no-trump asking for kings; if he shows one king you are almost certain to make a grand slam.

(f) THREE SPADES. With this hand, you cannot be sure that the heart suit is absolutely solid in spite of partner's jump raise. You are therefore not in a position to bid for a grand slam as a result of information you can obtain by using the Blackwood four-five no-trump bid. You should plan to cue bid your aces and raise the diamonds to show partner you hold the king, giving him the information with which he can bid the grand slam if his heart strength warrants.

Poster Of The XVII Olympiad

The Italian National Olympic Committee is holding a prize competition among artists of Italian nationality for the poster which will be used to exalt the Games of the XVIIth Olympiad.

The sketches presented by competitors must represent allegoric facts, which include the following essential elements:

a) The idea of olympic sports in Rome;

b) The five Olympic rings;

c) The title "Games of the XVII Olympaid-Rome-MCMLX.

Rome Awaits You

On the occasion of the Games of the XVI Olympiad, Melbourne, the Italian National Olympic Committee distributed to leaders in the sports world and to organizers, the publication entitled Rome Awaits You. It is published in English and is a collection of valuable and original photographs, illustrating ancient and recent beauties of Rome.

Many of the photographs, taken at night and coloured, give a live picture of Rome in the Imperial, Renaissance and Baroque periods, and of the monumental sport facilities at the Foro Italico and of those which will be built at EUR.

The romantic view of Via Appia is near the modern view of the Rome station (Termini) and the graphics which show the movement and international nature of the planes which stop at the Ciampino airport.

The title says "Rome Awaits You." It is an invitation which Rome extends to athletes throughout the world to participate in the 1960 Games, which will be held in the matchless atmosphere which only Rome can offer.

Olympic Torch Itinerary

THE initial organibational phase relating to the itinerary of the 1960 Olympic Games Torch, can be considered as definitely concluded. In fact, CONI has made arrangements, on a general basis however, for the torch bearers who will carry the Olympic Flame from Greece to Rome.

The Flame, which will be lit at Olympia, will travel down to the mouth of the Alfeo River, and immediately after the Gulf of Arcadia will be taken on board and will reach Italian soil at the Isle of Ortigia.

Exactly near the Fountain of Arethusa the Torch will light the first tripod on Italian soil. On the following day, after an overnight stop, the torch bearer will set out on a long trip of 1,283 Km., which will be effected in 108 consecutive hours interrupted only by a second overnight stop in Taranto.

From the Isle of Ortigia the torch bearer will travel along the tableland of Epipoli, where every wall is a witness of the golden period of Syracusan civilization.

He will call at Lentini, will cross the plane of Catania, reach Messina, and across the Strait will reach Reggio Calabria.

The lighted torch will then leave the characteristic Sicilian landscape, and will illuminate the ancient Ionic cities of Locri, Caulonia, Crotone, Siri, Eraclea, Metaponto, Taranto.

The successive itinerary will start from the City of the Two Seas and will proceed along the Via Appia through Lucania; it will include Matera, Tricarico, Potenza, Muro Lucano, Pescopagano, S. Angelo dei Lombardi; then still along the Via Appia, the torch will proceed for Avellino, Naples, Caserta, Minturno, Terracina, Velletri, Castelgandolfo, the Via Appia Antica, the Via Sacra inside the Roman Forum, the Campidoglio and the Olympic Stadium.

The Olympic Torch, which is a symbol of peace among men, and the basic spiritual significance of modern Olympiads, will remain lit throughout the Games which, as stated, will take place from Thursday, August 25 to Sunday, September 11, inclusive.

Underground Listeners

Thirty feet underground in the middle of the desert seems an unlikely place to find a radio set; but not at all impossible, as Jacqueline Mackenzie, the girl with a hundred faces, discovered recently when she visited the Bedouins who live in pits in the Libyan desert, as their ancestors have done for thousands of years.

She was on a roving commission to gather material for the BBC television programmes in which she reports her experiences with a mimicry all her own that is even more descriptive than her words.

On this visit to the desert troglodytes she had drunk the number of cups of tea that custom, courtesy—and possibly even thirst—demanded, and had been chatting to her host, when suddenly he vanished behind the curtain screening the private section of his strange dwelling and reappeared with a portable radio set.

He switched it on and she found herself listening to the BBC News in Arabic.

SPORTQUIZ

1. When was the first ever test match played?
2. Has any bowler ever been invited?
3. Who are the best fielders, that cricket has produced?
4. Did a horse named 'Blue Peter' ever win the 2,000 Guineas? If so, when and who was its owner?
5. Which is the official birthday of a race horse in India?
6. Who is the chairman of Indian cricket's selection committee?

(For Answers, please turn to page 16.)

Capt. Kunwal Kishen Hazari (centre) testing the ball before the final of men's singles. Hazari beat Lt. Jain in the final to retain the National Squash Rackets championship at the C.C.I. Courts on Friday.

A PAGE of Puzzles and Pastimes for Everybody

Find The Faces

THERE are seven characters in the story Nancy is reading. If you look carefully, you may find all seven hidden in this picture. After you find them, color the picture neatly. Then see if you can still find the seven faces.

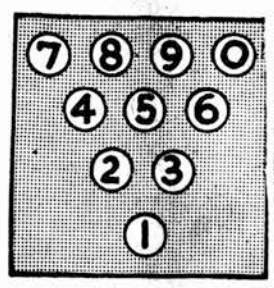
Riddle

WHEN do you feel like a certain country in South America?

When you are chilly.

STRIKE-OUT! A Wits Tester

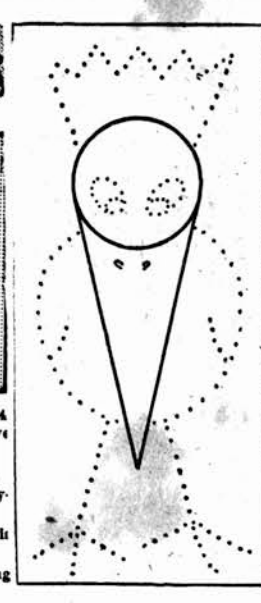
By H. C. Kaufman

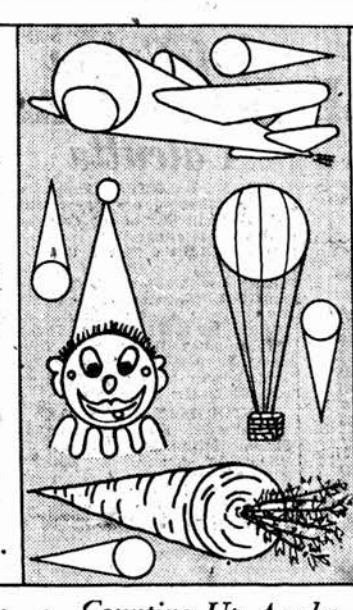


TO SCORE a strike in the diagram at right, that is, to succeed in crossing out all of the numbers, you must find the correct numerical answers to the definitions below. If the answer to No. 1, for instance, is 0, cross out 0 in the diagram; if the answer to No. 2 is 4315, cross out 4, 3, 1 and 5. Etc. Answers may have as many as five digits. Can you bowl a perfect score?

1. Number of feet in a measured mile: ——.
2. A quadruplet is lucky to have this many playmates: ——.
3. Clock hands are completely at odds at this hour: ——.
4. Earth is one of —— major planets revolving about the sun.
5. Forty-eight state legislatures of the U. S. are divided this way: —— unicameral (one house); —— bicameral (two houses).

Answers: 1. Five (two eight zero). 2. Three. 3. Six. 4. Nine. 5. One (four seven (Nebraska has the only unicameral body).





POSING VERSATILE CONES

EVERYONE knows that in its own sweet way the ice cream cone is a work of art. It has its points, artistically speaking, in more ways than one.

For instance: What can you make of the ice cream cone surrounded by dotted lines at left? To find out, simply draw along the dotted lines with a pencil.

We invited our artist to produce some other figures using this shape, and some of his endeavors are shown. Having seen these, perhaps you can work out others equally amusing.

Italian Eve Does Not Like Topers

Chronicle Correspondent

ROME.

ITALIAN women prefer men who are cultured, elegant in appearance and who don't drink a lot—especially from the bottle.

They also like Gary Cooper and Gregory Peck, in that order.

What is more, the majority claim they are not jealous and more than a third said they would forgive infidelity on the part of their spouse.

But almost half said they were disillusioned with some aspects of their marriage.

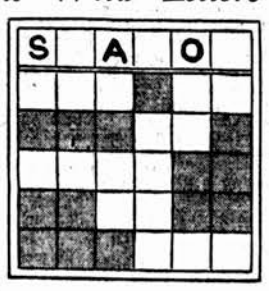
These are the main points of a poll just concluded among Italian women on their likes and dislikes in men.

The majority of the gals stated they dislike bad temper in men most of all.

Other dislikes, in order of importance: Too much drinking, refusal to talk and presumptuousness.

Some 37 per cent went on record as saying they would forgive their mates for any extra-marital activity, provided it wasn't too serious.

Solve This With Letters



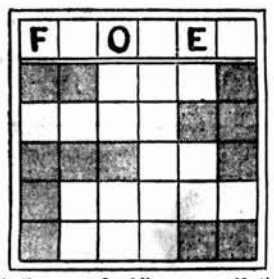
CERTAIN letters of key words in the diagrams at right and below are provided for use as clues in finding the rest.

To begin, copy the letters now showing in the blank squares directly below them, row for row, respectively. That is to say, place an S in the two spaces below it (diagram at top); an A in the three blanks below it, etc.

Then, using the letters in the lower blanks, guess at missing letters to form short words. Each letter inserted must function in an entire vertical row.

When the correct letters of the key words are found, shorter words will be in evidence throughout the individual diagrams.

How quickly can you solve both posers? Allow yourself three minutes each.



Answers: Words season and flower meet requirements of respective diagrams.

Helping Yourself

BRIEF REPORTS on select new books of interest to home craftsmen, hobbyists and collectors. Selected by Clark Kinnaird.

Trout Fishing and Trout Flies, by Jim Quick (The Countryman Press—A. S. Barnes & Co., 252 pages: $5). A thorough, easily readable home-study course in the art of fly-casting and spinning. The author is a realistic expert who knows "there is no single best way of taking trout." His thorough discussion of equipment includes a dictionary of productive fly patterns, with pages of fly plates in full color.

Screen World 1957, by Daniel Blum (Greenberg, 240 pages: $5). Eighth annual volume of Mr. Blum's pictorial and statistical compendium of feature-length movies, domestic and foreign. The indices of the books are handy references to every picture of every director and performer, from star to bit player.

Windmills and Millwrighting, by Stanley Freese (New York: Cambridge University Press, 196 pages: $4.75). A fascinating and practically unique account of two old trades once of vital importance to the countryside, but now almost lost.

For a Fancy Turn of Mind

IN THE Spring a young man's fancy turns . . . and in many cases keeps turning all summer. Perhaps this is an appropriate time, then, to see how many of the following girl friends, real and fictional, you can identify.

1. Juliet was the g. f. of .....?
2. Frankie was the shooting g. f. of .....?
3. Guinevere of .....?
4. Carmen of .....?
5. Portia of .....?
6. Ophelia of .....?

Answers: 1. Romeo. 2. Johnnie. 3. Elliot Lancelot of Modred. 4. Don Jose or Escamillio. 5. Bassanio. 6. Hamlet. Ambrific, charity, harmful.

Record-Setter In Custody

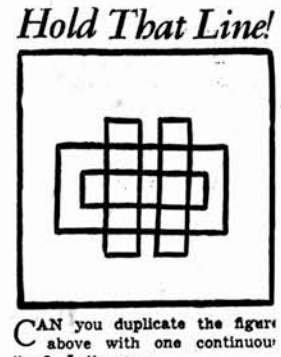
TOULOUSE.

FRENCH army paratrooper Jean Coupe was praised lavishly when he set a new record for free fall parachute jumps—22,965 feet in 143 seconds before pulling the record.

The following day he was sentenced to eight days in the guardhouse.

He had violated regulations forbidding paratroopers to jump from heights exceeding 9,842 feet without carrying oxygen equipment.

Hold That Line!



CAN you duplicate the figure above with one continuous line? Let's see—

1. Lines are not to be crossed.
2. Lines are not to be retraced.
3. Corners may touch.
4. You may begin anywhere.

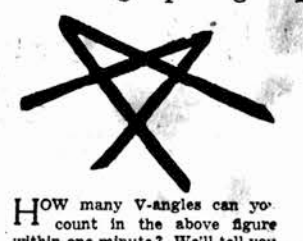
A solution is shown elsewhere

Undercover Case

Beside my FIRST is often made
A bargain good or bad.
Before my NEXT is oft displayed
What may behind be had.
Beneath my WHOLE in restful bliss,
We care for neither that nor this.

Answer: Counter, panel, counterpane.

Counting Up Angles



HOW many V-angles can you count in the above figure within one minute? We'll tell you there are more than sixteen.

Answer: There are eighteen V-angles present in the figure; many more, of course.

Evidence Of Longevity

Chronicle Correspondent

KLAGLNFURT, Austria.

Franz Weichselbraun, Austria's oldest citizen, gave this longevity advice to newsmen when he celebrated his 105th birthday:

"Drink milk until you die, but stop having girl friends at 80."

Some of the reporters doubted this formula would work but Weichselbraun's youngest son, who was standing nearby, endorsed his father's system. The son was 81 a few weeks ago.

A Square Deal?

TAKE a look at these two figures and, without using any measuring device except your eyes, see if you can say which of the squares is the larger—the black one or the white one. Or do you think they are the same size?

Answer: The black square is the larger.

Collegians Do Work Of Fire-Watching

Chronicle Correspondent

LIBBY (Mont).

College students from New Jersey to Washington State and from New Orleans to Chicago are on duty this summer as fire lookouts in rugged Kootenai National Forest in northwestern Montana and northern Idaho.

Along with a few Montana school teachers, they make up the Forest Service's watchdog force that helps protect 1,765,000 acres of federal timber in the glacier-cooled Cabinet mountains.

The men are stationed on mountain tops 7,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level, in isolated towers where they can spot any wisp of smoke in the wooded valleys and mountains.

Most of the lookout stations can be reached only on foot or by pack-mule and saddle horse, but the accommodations have improved measurably in recent years.

Some of the lookouts even have gas-operated refrigerators.

The married men now bring along their wives.

A QUESTION OF TIMING IS INVOLVED

THREE of the four pictures shown above need rearranging to place them in proper sequence according to time. That is to say, in their present order they do not portray a series of events as they might actually happen.

This story begins with picture A, left—a mouse alone in a room with the door slightly ajar. You are asked to determine proper sequence of the remaining three panels. Clues are incorporated into the scenes, some quite obvious, others misleading.

How quickly can you restore the sequence to its original sense? Time limit: Two minutes.

Answer: The picture story should show the mouse alone in the room, suddenly the cat appears in the window stalking the mouse; a bulldog then appears in the doorway and the last scene shows the bulldog chasing the cat.

Fore and Aft Word Challenge

EACH of these words has three letters missing at the end and at the beginning—the same three letters in the same order, respectively. How many can you fill in?

---TO--- ---I---
---X--- ---A---
---ICIP--- ---PI---

Answers: Restore, Maximum, Antidepant, Deriden Viaavia, Reapirer.

TRIOGRAMS

FILL in the missing letters indicated by the dots according to the definitions below. They are all seven-letter words. As an example, "gear" is HARNESS. You are given HAR as a clue on each word. If you get the idea, you should be able to fill in all the words quickly, except the third one from the end.

H A R . . . . Gear
. H A R . . . Hone
. . H A R . . Weak
. . . H A R . The Lionhearted
. . . . H A R Ram's horn
. . . H A R . Bitter-ender
. . H A R . . Abyssian writing
. H A R . . . Alms
H A R . . . . Injurious

Solution: Harness, sharpen, unhardy, Richard, shophar, diehard, Amharic, charity, harmful.

It's Your Move

By Millard Hopper

Long-time Open Checker King

IT'S White's turn to play, moving up the board. By clever strategy he lines up a win in just three moves. Can you play out this game as White has planned it to end?

Solution: White 13-9, Black 5-14-23-27; White 16-11, Blk X 7-16, White 20-11-18-27

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

PERT, pretty and precocious Princess Anne is just seven years old but she's already chalking up a record as a rebel.

The first little girl in the British land has more spice than sugar in her make-up.

The signs are that she's going to cut more capers with Royal Protocol and Palace formality than her aunt Margaret ever dreamed of.

Royal servants say she's very much like Margaret was when young, even to the penchant for mimicry.

But she has a lot more "go" and a neater knack of getting her own way.

Anne, in fact, can be naughty so nicely and amusingly that reaction to her behaviour is more often laughter than a ticking off.

Like most young girls with older brothers Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise of England is envious of the prerogatives of age.

SHE DOESN'T SEE WHY PRINCE CHARLES SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO DO THINGS BANNED TO HER SIMPLY BECAUSE HE'S NEARLY TWO YEARS OLDER.

She resents his bossing—at times to the point of slaps.

She insists upon doing everything for herself without Charles butting in with advice and demonstration.

To Anne women are not inferior to men, even if they are future kings.

★

Just the same Anne is very fond of her big brother and copies him incessantly even though her attitude frequently smacks of the "anything you can do I can do better" school.

The lively, impish Anne with all the cheekiness of a tomboy is actually a better equestrian than Charles.

She is alarmingly unafraid of horses and has been seen to wander up nervelessly to very large ones. So far she has always been rescued in time.

She likes nothing better than acting as her father's groom at polo matches, holding his pony and polo stick while he mounts.

Anne, with her curly blonde hair and alert blue eyes, is more highly strung than her brother and more delicate.

H. R. H. Princess Anne is pictured here with her mother, H. M. Queen Elizabeth II, in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. The Princess, whose seventh birthday was recently celebrated, is wearing a pale green dress trimmed with pink and white.

Nevertheless, she's the type that can be coaxed but never forced.

The second in line to England's Throne is growing up fast.

The confines of the Palace with its formality are already too small and restricting to suit her tastes.

Shortly after Charles started school in Kensington and began coming home with tales of his classes, sports and schoolchums, Anne decided she wanted more friends and fun too.

"I DON'T LIKE DOING LESSONS BY MYSELF," SHE COMPLAINED AT EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO ROYAL GOVERNESS MISS KATHERINE PEEBLES AND SET THE SAME BEE BUZZING IN HER MOTHER'S EAR.

So recently Queen Elizabeth invited two seven-year-old girls, Susan Babington Smith and Caroline Hamilton, to come to Buckingham Palace each day from their homes in London's elegant Belgravia to take school classes with Princess Anne.

Balkan-ji- Bari

Colaba Balkan-ji-Bari Unit recently had an ice cream party.

To serve the children of the poor, its members distributed milk amongst them.

The new term's classes of the Training School for child welfare will be inaugurated by Mr. Hitendra K. Desai, Minister for Education, at the K. C. College, on Thursday, September 12, at 6 p.m.

Dada Shewak Bhojraj and Mrs. Manakbai Welinkar will go on a tour of Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Amreli and Jamnagar, from September 14 to 20.

The next all-India Sessions of the Balkan-ji-Bari will be held in Gwalior during the Christmas holidays in December.

Have you joined this premier All-India Children's Association or not yet?

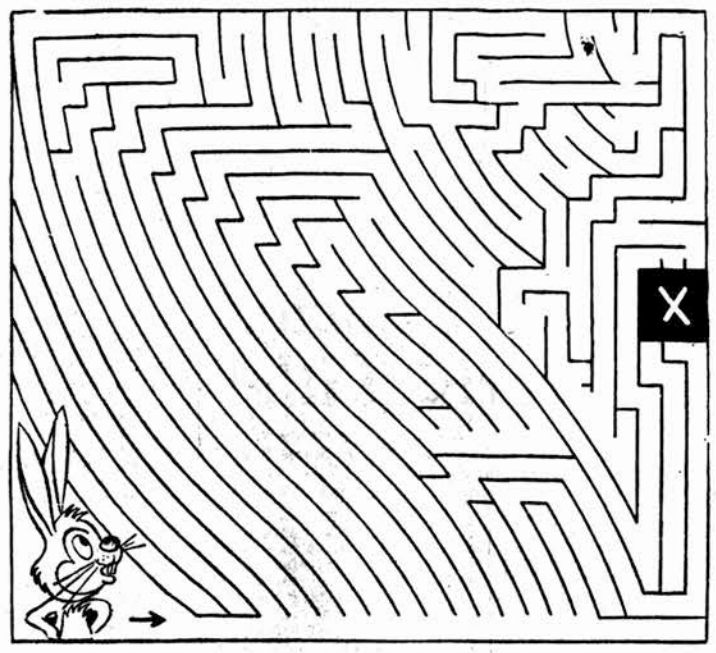
Please send for its particulars from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a six naye Paise (one Anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

Furrowed Brow Maze

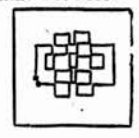


BRER HARE, above, is worried. He seems to have hidden his new home so well among the furrows of this field that he can't find it himself. Can you help him?

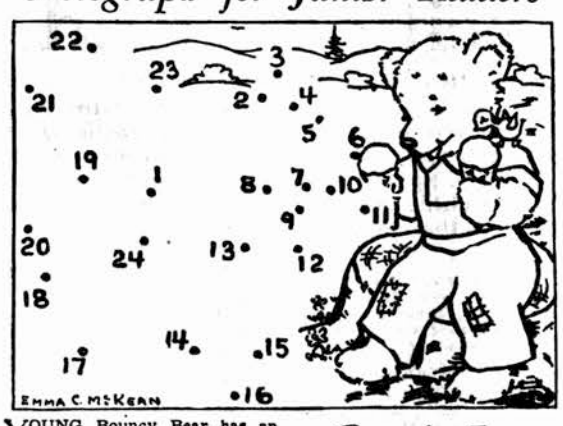
Needless to say, the route he must take is somewhat involved. But our friend should be able to make it in less than two minutes. Begin at lower left; X marks spot to be reached.

HOLD THAT LINE! SOLUTION

This [→] is one possible method of solving the poser. You may have selected another.



Dotograph for Junior Readers



YOUNG Bouncy Bear has an extra ice cream cone for one of his friends. For whom is it intended? To find out, draw a line from dot 1 to dot 2, then to dot 3, and so on.

Figure This Out

CAN you arrange the first five digits, that is,

1 2 3 4 5

so that when you have rearranged them, the first two of your digits multiplied by the middle digit equals the last two digits?

See if you can do this in your head before trying it on paper.

Answer: One three times four equals five two.

Cryptic Lore

THERE is wisdom for both young and old in this line from Whittier, presented as a cryptogram for you to solve.

EDGBCECUY LSGDM G MYULT WSGDB, DUAGYJS CM GI-LGTM TUPYL.

It's a substitution crypt, meaning that the letters of the alphabet have been shuffled with letters substituted for each other.

Answer: "Tradition wears a snowy beard, romance is always young," was Whittier's observation.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SPORT CHRONICLE

GOANS REVERSE FIRST LEG VERDICT AGAINST SHELL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS avenged their big first leg defeat of four goals to one against Burmah-Shell by scoring a three goals to two win this evening at the Cooperage in the second leg of the Senior Harwood Football League.

Shell were without the services of Poonawalla and Saxby. Tony Fernandes and J. Rodrigues were brought in to replace them, the former as left-inner and the latter as right-full back. Eric Gonsalves played as left-full back.

Shell played second fiddle in the early stages of the game and their late second half bid just failed to save them a division of points. It was the weakness of their forwards that spelt disaster.

Shell's defence was a bundle of nerves at times, but Santiago added to the confusion by unnecessarily leaving his charge quite often.

St. Francis Goans played a fast game on the perfect surface. Their fast passing and long, high shots often got the opposing defence off balance.

St. Francis Goans took the lead in the third minute as Cosmos Mendis' shot deflected into goal off Eric Gonsalves' foot.

Michael Fernandes put St. Francis further ahead six minutes later with a grand volleyed shot off a pass from the right winger, Alex Fernandes.

Following a corner, Tony Fernandes converted Willie John's pass in the box, to give Shell the reducer in the twenty-third minute of play. The flag-kick was awarded against Abraham's goal bound shot being deflected by Fabian D'Souza.

Shell's goalkeeper Santiago blundered miserably in the thirty-second minute when he unnecessarily rushed out to punch away a high shot by Alex Fernandes and deflected the ball to his own goal where Pio Fernandes just tapped it in to give St. Francis their third goal.

Joe Crasto dubbed past a defender from Michael Fernandes' pass and shot into goal, but Santiago pushed it over the cross-bar in the tenth minute after resumption.

SAVED A CERTAIN GOAL

Alex Fernandes walked the ball into goal area from Cosmos Mendis' pass but Santiago got his leg to the ball and saved what seemed a certain goal in the fourteenth minute.

But Shell stormed the Francis Goan goal thereafter and Joe D'Souza reduced the margin off a pass from Willie John.

The teams were:

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: A. Gomes; S. Varella, M. Gonsalves; B. D'Souza, F. D'Souza, C. D'Souza; A. Fernandes, C. Mendis, J. Crasto, M. Fernandes, P. Fernandes.

BURMAH-SHELL: Santiago; J. Rodricks, E. Gonsalves; Bernard, G. Fernandes, A. Fernandes; Abraham, Aziz, J. D'Souza, T. Fernandes, W. John.

REFEREE: D. B. Puthran.

League Positions

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pt
Navy	15	9	4	2	42	12	22
Western	15	10	1	4	45	19	21
Caltex	17	9	3	5	48	27	21
Tatas	15	9	1	5	31	24	19
B. Shell	17	5	5	7	29	31	15
ICL	18	4	7	7	36	53	15
BEST	15	6	2	7	31	29	14
Central	14	4	3	7	24	31	11
St. F. Goans	15	4	3	8	20	37	11
Goan Sports	15	1	5	9	13	39	7

PETER MAY

PETER MAY TOPS LIST

LONDON, Sept. 7.

With the English cricket season dying fast, cricket correspondents are indulging in the traditional pastime of selecting the top cricketers of the season.

The latest to join in is L. N. Bailey in the London evening newspaper, "Star."

At the head of his "five cricketers of the year," he puts Peter May, captain of the County champions, Surrey, and of England's winning side against the West Indies. "Yet," says Bailey, "this is not the only reason for which I give May the pride of place. I pick him as a captain who knows what he wants and gets what he wants. Behind his schoolboy smile, is an inflexibile will. May says it matters not who gets the runs or who gets the wickets. What does matter is victory."

Number two on the list is another Surrey man — Tony Lock. "Easily the season's leading bowler and one of the country's greatest close-in fieldsmen," says Bailey. —NAFEN.

SPORTQUIZ Answers

(The Quiz appears on Page 14)

1. In 1877 at Mangalore.
2. No.
3. G. L. Jessop, Ranjit Singh, D. O. Joes, Sir P. B. Hobbs and L. C. Brand are among the best.
4. Yes. In 1939, for Lord Roseworry.
5. First of January each year.
6. Lala Amarnath.

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McGaffin Hat-Tricks At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

The following are the results of the Sixth Day of the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting:

KIDDERPORE PLATE (9 F.)

Tahminah 9-1 (Rutter) 1, Asmodee 9-4 (McGafin) 2, Quondamus 7-13 (Shinde) 3, Pragaria 7-6 (Shinde) 4. Only four ran. Won by 1/2 L, 2 L and 3 L. Time: Two minutes. 1-1/5 secs. Tote paid: Rs. 9 (Win). Forecast: Rs. 12/8. Winner trained by McPherson. Favourite: Tahmania.

MONTGOMERY PLATE (7.F.)

Sundowner 8-0 (Clump) 1, Shaam Kalyan 8-12 (Vandort) 2, Altair 7-7 (Gowli) 3, Eastern Belle 8-8 (McGaffin) 4. Not run: Ansonie. Won by 1 L, 1-1/2 Ls and neck; Time: 1 m, 31-1/5 s. Tote paid: Rs. 88 (Win) Rs. 14, 8 and Rs. 16 (Places). Winner trained by: Wood. Favourite Pyara.

GOCHARA PLATE (Div. II) (6 F.)

Steak 7-13 (Rodrigues) 1, Red Wine 8-4 (McGaffin) 2, Dubonlass 8-5 (Russell) 3, Slipstream 8-2 (Clump) 4. All Ran. Won by: 2 1/2 Ls, 1-1/2 Ls, and 2-1/2 Ls. Time: 1 min. 20-3/5 secs. Tote paid: Rs. 20 (Win), Rs. 10. Rs. 7, (Places). Forecast paid: Rs. 63. Winner trained by Quidwai Favourite: Steak.

GOCHARA PLATE (Div. I) (6 F.)

Pawansuta 9-4 (McGaffin) 1, Mriganavani 8-9 (Butfoy) 2, Basant Bahar 8-1 (Gowli) 3, Lavini 8-4 (Remedios) 4. All ran. Won by 2 Ls, 1-1/2 Ls, sh. head. Time 1 min. 20 1/5 secs. Tote paid Rs. 9 for (win), Rs. 6, Rs. 11 (Places). Forecast paid: Rs. 43-8. Winner trained by: Bakshi. Favourite: Pawansuta.

THE MARANA PLATE (6 F.)

Nora Cash 8-13 (McGaffin) 1, No Wonder 9-0 (Ruther) 2, Prawn Curry 8-13 (Vandort) 3, Phidias II 9-4 (Russell) 4. Not run: Place Gates and Lucrece. Won by: 3/4 L, Neck and 1 L. Time 2 min. 0-3/5 secs. Tote paid: Rs. 8 (Win). Forecast paid: Rs. 28. Winner trained by: Maj. Fownes. Favourite: Nora Cash.

CHEPSTOW PLATE (6 F.)

Munawar Kauser (8-6 (McGaffin) 1, Flarani 9-4 (Russell) 2, Maid of Phakos 9-4 (Remedios) 3, Sparkler 7-6 (Gowli) 4. Not run: Flagaria and Relevant. Won by: 1 L, 1-1/2 Ls. 1/2 L. Time not taken. Tote paid: Rs. 15 (Win) Rs. 8, Rs. 7 for places. Forecast Paid: Rs. 55-8. Winner Trained by Maj. Fownes: Favourite: Falarani Treble tote paid Rs. 1,057 on 47 tickets.

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's SELECTIONS

Race	Win	Next Best
1	Trinket	Yankee Pasha
2	Gazelle	Shooting Star, if ab High Cabal
3	Limit and Limit	Armaan
4	Two Royals, if ab Genuine	Pinnacle
5	Pilpli Saheb	Bhoot Nath
6	Rosalinda	Mukhtar-ul-Mulk
7	Arctic Knight	Expensive

CHOICE TREBLE

Gazelle—Limit and Limit—Arctic Knight

FLUKES

Csango—Borita

Rosalinda Fancied For Gold Cup

Chronicle Racing Correspondent

POONA, September 7.

WINNER picking in the Rajaram Chhatrapati memorial gold cup, the feature in the sixth and last day of the big meeting to be held tomorrow is a problem.

On paper Rosalinda appears the best. The Oaks winner, who scored a sensational race last time, is at her best at the moment and she should not be out of the struggle for supremacy.

Next in my reckoning is Maharaja of Gwalior's Mukhtar-ul-Mulk.

The well bred gelding making his first run here has been kept in readines for the trophy and I expect him to dispute the race with Rosalinda.

Peace Offensive, nicely placed in the race will also have his own followers but Royal Salute is the one who can upset.

In the Jeur Plate, if Two Royals starts it is 'one horse race' and in his absence Genuine looks the best.

Gazelle is my best bet of the day.

The filly who is pitted in a poor lot in the Alandi Plate should not lose on any account.

Following are the probable runners and riders:—

1 — 2-30 p.m.

THE POONA PLATE—5 Furs.

SABRHEA (B. Khalil)	..	9 4
DARK BLUE RIBBON (S. Chavan)	..	9 3
TRINKET (Medhe)	..	8 12
HOOR (Damodar)	..	8 7
NATION'S FORCE (Kheem Singh)	..	8 1
YANKEE PASHA (Rajoo)		7 10
PRINCESS KAISER (Purshottam)	..	7 6
PAVAN (Shiba)	..	7 3

★

2 — 3-00 p.m.

THE ALANDI PLATE—5 Furs.

HIGH CABAL (S. Chavan)	9	0
SIROCCO (——)	..	9 0
MADHU MALTI (Kasbekar)	8	11
RAYASHA (Magan S.)	..	8 11
BLUE LAGOON (——)	..	8 11
GAZELLE (Ganpat S.)	..	8 11
SHOOTING STAR (Purtusingh)	..	8 11
LAXMI RATAN (Damodar)	8	11
BACKBAY (Bhimrao)	..	8 11
PRINCESS SULTANA (——)	8	11

3 — 3-30 p.m.

THE OOTACAMUND PLATE—1¼ Mile.

CSANGO (——)	..	9 5
VENDETTA II (Ganpat S.)	9	4
GOLDEN JUBILEE (S. Chavan)	..	9 3
VISCOUNT PIRLA (——)	..	9 1
LIMIT AND LIMIT (Mohd. Yusuf)	..	9 0
FILMOLEEN (——)	..	8 12
RED ROYALTY (Kheem Singh)	..	8 9
NOOR (——)	..	8 8
ARMAAN (Bashu)	..	7 10
GRAND SLAM (Shiba)	..	8 7
SHASHANK (P. Khade)	..	8 [illegible]
BIHARI (——)	..	8 6
IQBAL AL NASSER (Purtusingh)	..	8 5
HAPPY DREAM (B. Khalil)		7 10
VIR SHAHENSHAH (J. Bhosle)	..	7 9
KENNERETH (Purshottam)		7 5
AMBUSCADO (Bhimrao)	..	7 2
HAPPY LAD (Dhanavade)		7 2
MARUTI (——)	..	7 2

4 — 4-00 p.m.

THE JEUR PLATE—1M, 1F.

JOHN BEAR (S. Chavan)	..	9 4
GENUINE (Kheemsingh)	..	9 0
CAN-ALLOW (Shiba)	..	8 12
TWO ROYALS (——)	..	8 12
LITTLE PRINCESS (——)		8 6
PINNACLE (Kasbekar)	..	7 10
GOLD KALE (P. Khade)	..	7 6

★

5 — 4-30 p.m.

THE PANVEL PLATE—1M, 1F.

STAR OF ABU (P. Khade)	9	4
MURAD (S. Chavan)	..	9 3
RAPIDO (Murad)	..	9 0
BHOOT NATH (Damodar)	9	0
PILPLI SAHEB (Bashu)	..	8 12
OCEAN STAR (Shiba)	..	8 11
PIXIE WAY (Mohd. Yusuf)	8	8
KABAILA (——)	..	8 5
THOR (Medhe)	..	8 3
POLLUX (——)	..	8 3
RAJ MUKUT (——)	..	8 0
NECK TIE (Mod Singh)	..	7 3

★

6 — 5-00 p.m.

THE RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—1¼ Mile

KIMSEL (S. Chavan)	..	9 6
MUKHTAR-UL-MULK (Kasbekar)	..	9 0
ROSALINDA (Kheemsingh)		8 12
SUPER GOLD (Purtusingh)		8 9
ROYAL SALUTE (P. Khade)		8 4
MY DESIRE (Bashu)	..	8 1
GLACHAN (——)	..	7 11
PEACE OFFENSIVE (Shiba)	..	7 2
USHAKAL (Surve)	..	7 0

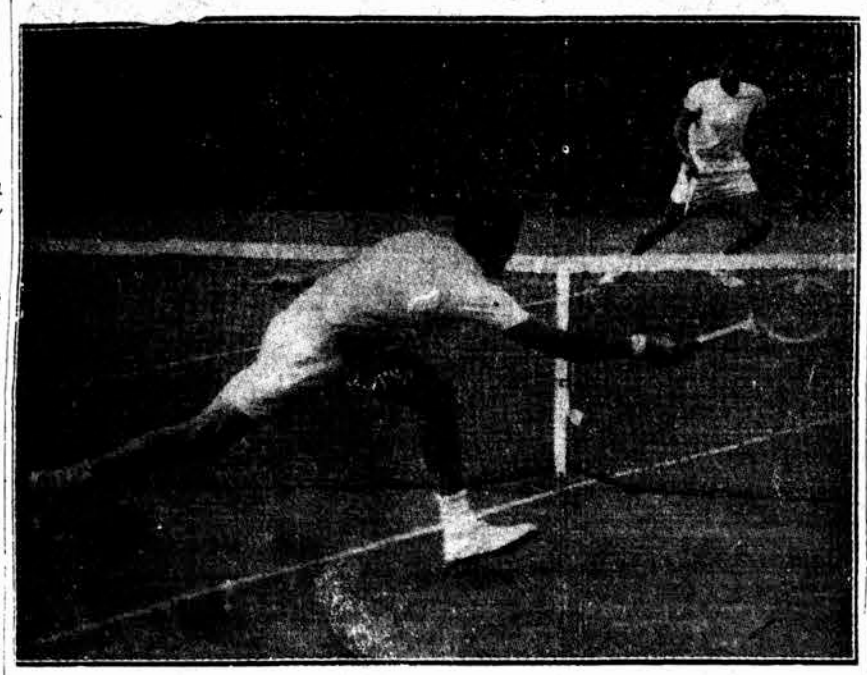
★

7 — 5-30 p.m.

THE SANGLI PLATE—7 Furs.

ARCTIC KNIGHT (Kheemsingh)	..	9 4
FERMOY (Mohd. Yusuf)	..	9 3
FAIR LAD (——)	..	7 6
BORITA (Kader)	..	9 0
RAINBAND (P. Khade)	..	8 13
CLYDE EMBLEM (S. Chavan)	..	8 11
MARATHA PRINCESS (Kasbekar)	..	8 7
PRINCESS YASHODHARA (Dinkar)	..	7 3
EXPENSIVE (Bashu)	..	8 6
WELSH WAY (R. Shinde)		7 13
SEATON STAR (Purtusingh)		7 6
HOLLYWOOD COLUMN (Shivaji)	..	7 5
IRISH ROSE (Shiba)	..	7 3

GREAT SAVE



Dick Savitt, (forecourt) makes a great save during his match with Ramanathan Krishnan of India today in the third round of the U.S. National Tennis championships at Forest Hills. Savitt won, 6-1, 8-6, 7-5.

Matunga T. T.

LAVAKARE EXTENDED BY SWAMY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A HEAVY programme was gone through on the opening day of the Matunga Gymkhana Open (Major) Tournament at the K. K. Mody Hall, when first and second rounds of first and second quarter in men's singles were decided, this evening.

Most of the matches were one-sided, but Arvind Lavakare was fully tested by A. K. N. Swamy before he triumphed after three games.

The results were:

MEN'S SINGLES (First quarter): Chachad beat R. J. Khariwalla 21-13, 21-19; Vajifdar beat Arte 21-16, 21-18; K. Krishnamurthy beat A. S. Majumdar 21-1, 24-22; S. R. Samuel beat P. K. Jadhav 21-8, 21-14; M. R. Pednekar beat Dalal 16-21, 21-11, 21-14; A. P. Patel beat Banerji 21-17, 21-15; Seshadri beat L. L. Narayan 21-11, 21-18; Malkhani beat H. B. Malkhani 21-18, 14-21, 21-14; Nayak beat Singhania 21-19, 21-15; Sirur beat Gavand 21-16, 21-16; Khanna beat Raval 21-14, 21-12; Aron beat N. V. Raju 12-21, 21-19, 21-18; G. R. Vora beat G. K. Murthy 21-18, 16-21, 21-17; Mayur Shah w.o. Hattangadi; Patel w.o. Kaku Toprani; Balse w.o. Bhada; Kapadia w.o. Podar; Chhaya beat Gopal 21-18, 21-19; Bode beat Ramprasad 21-16, 21-18; Kotak beat Bhaskar 21-10, 21-15; Vagha beat Sarathy 21-18, 21-10; Swamy beat Shivdasini 21-15, 21-16.

B. B. Balse beat J. P. Malkani 21-15, 21-12; M. R. Pednekar beat H. M. Sirur 21-11, 21-14; S. R. Samuel beat C. R. Vora 21-13, 21-14; M. N. Vajifdar beat J. N. Patel 21-12, 21-10; Mayur Shah beat D. P. Patel 21-12, 21-18; P. M. Nayak beat C. P. Kapadia 21-17, 21-18; N. Krishnamurthy beat M. N. Seshadri 21-13, 19-21, 21-19; A. J. Lavakare beat A. K. N. Swamy 19-21, 22-20, 21-12; K. C. Chhaya beat F. J. Bode 21-19, 21-23, 21-19; M. M. Kotak beat S. Jasrani 21-11, 21-12; R. R. Chachad beat S. Ramkrishna 21-16, 21-9; G. N. Suresh beat S. M. Mundkur 21-11, 21-12; D. V. Vagha beat S. V. Hindlekar 21-13, 22-20; G. R. Naidu beat R. R. Shinde 21-18, 21-15.

Jockey Rides Race With Broken Neck

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Bernard Wells, a National Hunt jockey, rode in a race with a broken neck.

Wells, now in hospital, fell from his mount on Thursday and complained of pain in his neck.

He received a pain-killing injection from a doctor and rode another horse into third place in a later race. But yesterday, the pain continued and an X-ray showed he had a fractured bone in the neck.

Doctors said today his condition was satisfactory.—NAFEN.

Drawn Match In Schools' League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Parel English High School and Don Bosco were concerned in a drawn match in the Schools Football League tie sharing two goals and points at the St. Xavier's College ground, this evening.

It was a keen encounter both the sides displaying their best and a draw was the correct index on the run of play. Out-side left Stanley Roberts gave the English High School the lead midway through the initial half and Viegas (Centre half) scored to level up matters.

Toweel Fancied For World Title

LONDON, September 7.

THE boxing experts are casting shrewd eyes upon South Africa's Empire lightweight champion, Willie Toweel, who, on present form, they maintain, has a good chance of getting the world title.

Last night Towee in a contest at Manchester outpointed Bobby Ros, of Spain, in an immaculate display which, according to at least one writer, proves that he is in world class.

Ros has stayed with some of the best European fighters and is a tough, rugged opponent, but while he gave Toweel a lot of trouble, the South African equally gave a text-book display.

"Had he a knock-out punch," sighs one boxing correspondent today. "He could tackle the best in the world — now."

Toweel, banned by South Africa's racial laws from meeting the ex-world champion, Negro Jimmy Carter, on South African territory, has an engagement with the American in London on October 8. This is one of the six widely assorted fights planned for him over the next few months. The first of the six begins at Glasgow on September 18 — against Italy's Mario Calcatera, a fellow Olympic Games amateur of Toweel's in Helsinki five years ago.

It is being freely predicted that, at the end of the sixth fight, Toweel will be ready to challenge the world title-holder.—NAFEN.

Byculla YMCA Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Byculla Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament will start on September 16. entries for which close on September 12, at 7 p.m.

The usual five events—men's single and doubles, women's singles and doubles, and mixed doubles—are open for competition. Further particulars may be had from the Joint Secretary, Mr. G. A. Patel, care of Byculla Y.M.C.A., 16, Reynolds Road, Bombay 8.

I.F.A. SHIELD HOLDERS SURPRISED

CALCUTTA, September 7.

E. M. E. Trimulghery eliminated Mohan Bagan, the I.F.A Shield holder, by a creditable victory of 2-1 goals, and moved in the fourth round to meet Indian Navy from Bombay.

E. M. E. Centre took time to settle down in the heavy ground and could not increase the lead in the first half for their short passing play. Mohan Bagan on the other hand having advantage of heavy ground condition failed to utilise the opportunity for erratic shooting and indifferent display of their forwards.

For E. M. E. Centre Pearl playing as third back stood like a tower of rock and foiled time and again most of the Mohan Bagan attacks. Their inside trio P. Rai, Kalam Singh and Swamy Kanan moved in cohesion through short passing and created danger in opponents' goal mouth many times.

Kalam Singh first scored for E. M. E. in the first half which was equalised by K. Pal, Mohan Bagan's olympic centre-forward and the last and leading goal was scored by Swami Kanan five minutes before the close.—UPI.

US Davis Cup Team Chosen

FOREST HILLS (New York), September 7.

The United States Davis Cup Tennis selectors yesterday chose, Gardner Mulloy, Ham Richardson, Holmberg, Vic Seixas, Savitt and Barry Mackay to form the United States team for the forthcoming Davis Cup encounters.

The United States will meet the Philippines in the Asian-American inter-zone final. The winner of this match will meet the European zone winners Belgium in the final and the final winners will meet the Australian cupholders in the challenge round.

Immediately after the team had been announced, Savitt stated he would be unable to leave the United States on account of business engagements and Richardson said he would only go to Australia if the American Tennis Federation agreed to pay for his wife's stay and trip there.—UPI-AFP.

Ramesh Seth Wins Honours

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Interesting contests featured the concluding day's programme in the Dadar Club Invitation Chess Tournament at the Club hall, this evening.

Ramesh Seth won the top honour with a tally of eight points out of a possible ten. He easily beat Chhoi this evening.

Nawab Ali, holder, surprisingly lost to up and coming P. S. Krishnan in a key match. He aggregated six points and thus lost a place among the four to be selected for the Nationals.

Ramesh Seth 8, M. R. Phatak 7½, P. S. Krshnan 7 are assured of selection and the fourth place is yet to be decided.

Prabhakar Dhavle is well set for the fourth place as a result of his match this evening against P. B Mistry, which had to be adjourned to Monday. At the end of the day's play, Prabhakar Dhavle is in a winning position.

The results were:

Subbaiah beat Mule; Tavaria walk over Gangal; S. C. Bhatt drew with Minocher Pestonji; Rusi Parelwalla drew with S. M. Mazumdar; Mukund Khopkar beat Abdulla Bhugan; M. K. Gawande beat Sri Krishna Sakhalkar; P. B. Mistry vs. Prabhakar Dhavle (adjourned); P. S. Krishnan beat Syed Nawab Ali; M. R. Phatak beat Balwantrao Alurkar; Ramesh Seth beat A. B. Chhoi.

POSITION TODATE

Ramesh Seth 8, M. R. Phatak 7½; P. S. Krishnan 7, Syed Nawab Ali 6, Balwantrao Alurkar 6, Prabhakar Dhavle 5½, P. B. Mistry 4½, Sri Krishna Sakhalkar 4½, Gawande 5½, Abdulla Bhugan 4½, Rusi Parelwala 4½, S. C. Bhat 4½, Mukund Khopkar 4, S. M. Muzumdar 4, Tavaria 4, Subbaiah 4, Gangal ½ and Mule 0.

THEY HELPED REGAIN TITLE

St. Xavier's regained the Inter-Collegiate Football title when they beat holders, Khalsa by a solitary goal in the final at the St. Xavier's College ground, on Friday. The team (l to r) standing are: Moraes, Zeto Extross, B. Martin (Capt.), Stephen, Sarmalakar and Johnny Walabyeki. Sitting (l to r): Joe Crasto, Timothy, D'Souza, D. Shalome and Claude Viegas.

KangaLeagueHeading For Exciting End

CHRONICLE CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOTH from the point of view of promotions and relegations the current Kanga Cricket League promises to be the most exciting in its 10-year-old history. So far fifty-eight ties out of eighty-four have been abandoned either without a ball being bowled or play being restricted to less than an hour which precludes any team winning a point.

Tomorrow will see the eighth day's engagements and with only four more ties to be decided in all the five divisions, barring the second in which there are fourteen teams, cricketers are sincerely wishing that the weatherman will get out of bed on the right side so that they might chase runs which will be badly needed to save the faces of a few teams, especially in the topmost section.

Promoted Matunga Gymkhana top the table with seven points with three other teams with four points each, while five teams have a point each.

The positions of the teams in all the divisions are given in brackets together with the fixtures for tomorrow:

"A" DIVISION

Gowd Saraswat (4) vs. C.C.I. (1) at Brabourne Stadium; Dadar Union (1) vs. Shivaji Park Gymkhana (4) at Shivaji Park; Matunga Gymkhana (7) vs. Islam Gymkhana (1) at Kennedy Sea Face; Fort Vijay (2) vs. Hindu Gymkhana (4) at Kennedy Sea Face; Sunder (holders 1) vs. New Hind (3) at Matunga; Parsi Cyclists (2) vs. Jolly Cricketers (1) at Azad Maidan.

"B" DIVISION

United C.C. (7) vs. Navroz C.C. (4) at Azad Maidan; Parsee Gymkhana (4) vs. Maharashtra Young Cricketers (2) at Kennedy Sea Face; Brothers Club (4) vs. Young Zorastrians (4) at Azad Maidan; Catholic Gymkhana (6) vs. Karnatak S. A. (7) at Azad Maidan; Sassanian C.C. (3) vs. National C.C. (2) at Cross Maidan; Greater Bombay Police (3) vs. Sind Hindus (1) at Kennedy Sea Face; Mahim Juvenile (9) vs. National Brotherhood (1) at Shivaji Park.

"C" DIVISION

Young Muslims C.C. (6) vs. John Bright (3) at Azad Maidan; Hind Sevak C.C. (4) vs. Cathedral Old Boys (2) at Cross Maidan; Khar Gymkhana (10) vs. Young Mahomedans (7) at Khar Gymkhana; Prabhu Jolly Young Sea Face; Fort Vijay (2) vs. P. J. Cricketers (5) vs. Rajasthan S.C. (4) at Azad Maidan; Bhatia S.C. (4) vs. M. B. Union (2) at Azad Maidan; Dadar Parsi Colony Zorastrians (5) vs. Dadar Parsi Colony Sports (2) at Matunga.

"D" DIVISION

Friends C.C. (7) vs. United Cricketers (3) at Cross Maidan; Muslim S.C. (2) vs. Indian Gymkhana (5) at Matunga; Baronet C.C. (2) vs. Esplanade Liberals (1) at Azad Maidan; Kshatriya C.C. (3) vs. Young Friends Union (3) at Azad Maidan; Parel S.C. (5) vs. Bohra Cricketers (3) at Azad Maidan; Pathare Prabhu C.C. (3) vs. Friends S.C. (1) at Azad Maidan.

"E" DIVISION

Ghatkopar Jolly Gymkhana (1) vs. Y.M.C.A. (8) at Azad Maidan; Gujerat S.C. (1) vs. Muslim United S.C (6) at Matunga; Our Own Club (6) vs. New India Castophene Cricketers (5) at Cross Maidan; Daivadnya C.C. (5) vs. Palanpur C.C. (3) at Azad Maidan.